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1924



CINCINNATI ZOO GUIDE

CINCINNATI ZOO

Guide

ALL INFORMATION ON ANIMALS AND BIRDS
CONTAINED IN THIS BOOK COMPILED BY
SOL A. STEPHAN

General Manager Cincinnati Zoological Park Association



Price 25 cents



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The unveiling of the above Memorial to Mr. Andrew Erkenbrecher, founder of the Cincinnati Zoological Garden, took place at the Zoo on July 31st, 1924, with appropriate public exercises under the auspices of the Program of Progress and Historic Sites Committees of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

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BY CINCINNATI ZOOLOGICAL PARK ASSOCIATION
CINCINNATI, OHIO

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PREFACE

THE object of this book is to enable the visitor to make an intelligent tour of the Zoological Garden, and to impart interesting information concerning the animal and bird collections and other features therein contained. Preliminary to a consideration of the various departments, a few observations on Zoology are presented. The description of the Garden, as now constituted, then follows, taking up each house and enclosure separately. This method, it is believed, is less confusing to the visitor than an attempt to describe the specimens under a Zoological outline. The reason for this is that it is often necessary, for economic or other prudential reasons, to place specimens in one department that naturally belong in another. Thus departments are constantly overlapping and do not conform to the departments of an outline of Zoology. But the student of Zoology will be in no danger of losing his way on this account. This guide locates the specimens in the various buildings and enclosures, and in the pursuit of the systematic study of Zoology the student can go from department to department, guide-book in hand, and easily find that for which he seeks, classifying his observations as he goes.

Of course, in a book like this, it is not possible to be minutely descriptive, and so the author has aimed to tell as simply as possible what the attractions of the Garden are and where they may be found, and give a description on a scientific basis, of the character and habits of many animals, birds and reptiles, with the hope that something may be found within the covers of the volume that will inspire more than one visitor to take up the careful study of Zoology — a branch of science not only extremely interesting, but one of the most useful, as its study trains to habits of close observation and brings us “near to Nature’s heart.”

A brief history of the Zoological Garden from its opening in

1875, down to 1923, is also contained in this book, as is also a general statement of the various entertainment features and other attractions to be enjoyed during the summer months.

—SOL A. STEPHAN

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ZOOLOGY

THE present state of Zoological Science gives the original divisions of which the animal kingdom is composed; they are as follows:

Vertebrates — The highest and most important branch of the animal kingdom, embracing all animals that have a backbone.

Mollusca — Are animals which have soft bodies enclosed in a muscular skin, the majority being protected by a shell, as the oyster, mussels, cuttle fishes, snails and slugs.

Articulates — Are jointed animals, comprising crabs, lobsters, worms and insects.

The term Zoology includes the whole of the animal kingdom, besides which different departments have received particular names as Ornithology, for birds; Ichthyology, for fishes; Entomology, for insects and Conchology, for the soft-bodied animals.

The Vertebrates include all animals which have a bony or cartilaginous axis, called spinal column. Our Zoological collection is only represented by the first division, namely, the Vertebrates, which comprise five great classes, as follows:

First, *Mammalia*, all those animals which suckle their young by means of breasts.

Second, *Aves*, or birds.

Third, *Reptilia*, comprising animals that creep, as serpents, lizards and turtles.

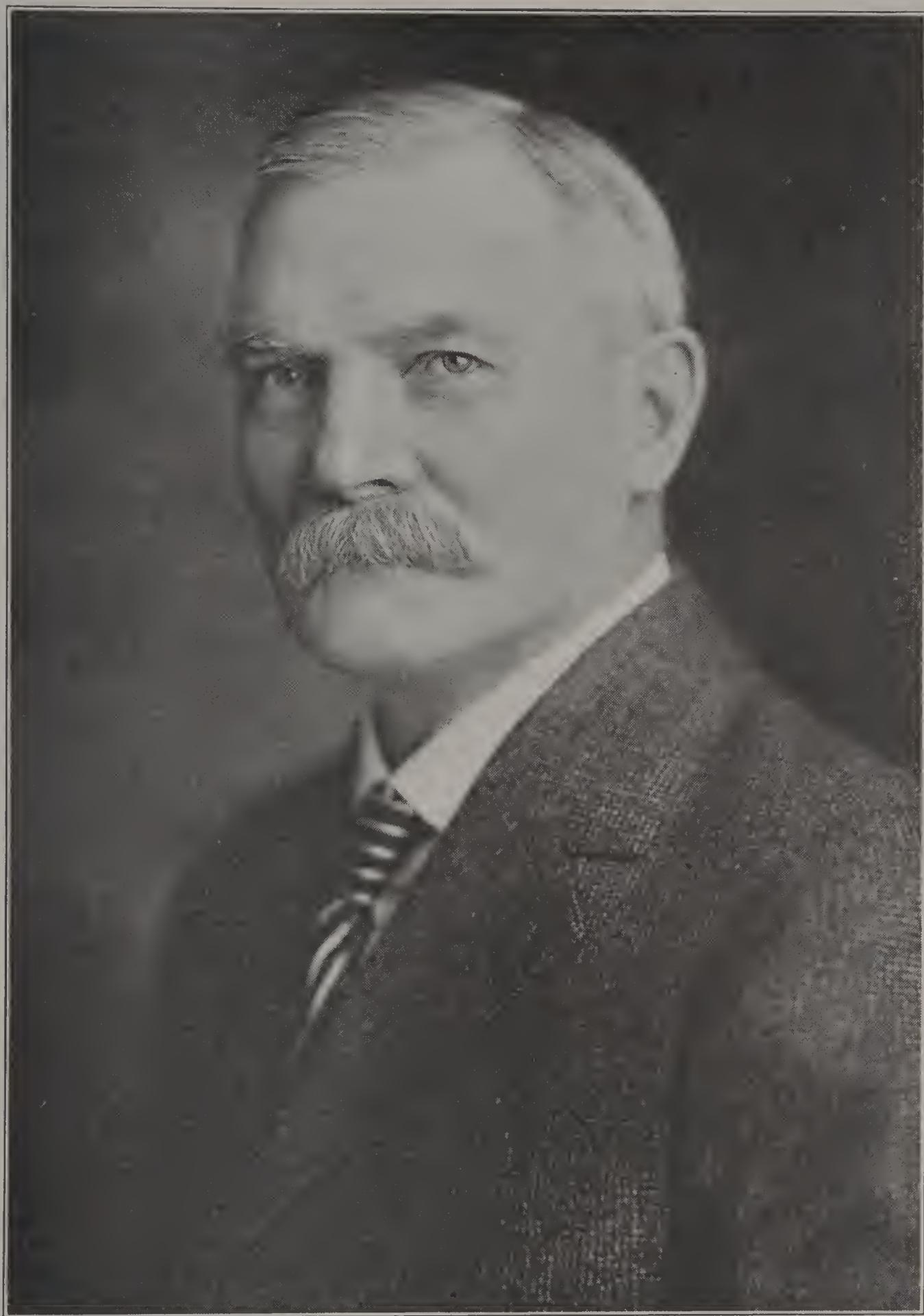
Fourth, *Batrachia*, animals resembling both reptiles and fish but which are destitute of scales, as frogs, toads, salamanders and newts.

Fifth, *Pisces*, or fishes.

SOL A. STEPHAN

THE photograph opposite, is that of Mr. Sol A. Stephan, general manager of the Zoo. Mr. Stephan in his early life was connected with a circus, and arrived at the Cincinnati Zoo on the day of its opening, September 18, 1875, bringing an elephant to the Zoo, which had been purchased from the circus with which he was connected. He was supposed to stay with the elephant for three days, until its new keeper could be instructed as to its care. In fact, Mr. Stephan had signed a contract to go to South America with the circus, and was supposed to sail from New York within several weeks after his arrival here. Difficulties were encountered, however, in the care of the elephant, and every man whom the Zoo officials at that time tried to train to become its keeper was afraid of it. Mr. Stephan was induced to stay a few days longer, from time to time, and, as is well known, has been connected with the Zoological Garden ever since the time of his arrival on the opening day. On the day of the opening of the Zoo, the only animals on exhibition in addition to the elephant were a tiger and a blind hyena. None of the buildings was completed, and the few animals here were then stored in crates.

Mr. Stephan, by reason of his long training and experience, is recognized throughout the world as an expert in all matters pertaining to animals, and his advice is constantly being sought by those who have perplexing animal problems to solve. It is the privilege of but few men to see an enterprise grow under their supervision from its inception until it has reached a place in its development where it is recognized as one of the best of its kind in the world, and this privilege has been given to Mr. Stephan through his long connection with the Cincinnati Zoological Garden.—C. G. M.



GENERAL INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO ZOO VISITORS

The Zoo is open every day of the year

STREET CAR SERVICE. The Zoo-Eden Park, Lockland and Glendale Car Lines pass directly in front of the Zoo entrance. An additional line, known as the Hartwell Junction Line, also operates past the Zoo during the period known as the morning and evening rush hours. In addition, during the summer months the Vine Zoo-Chester Car Line operates in the evening and on Sunday afternoons directly up Vine Street past the Zoo entrance.

AUTOMOBILES. Automobiles are admitted free and parked free inside the Zoo grounds during the summer months. During the rainy weather automobiles are permitted to drive to the Club House to receive and discharge their passengers. The automobile entrance is one square east of the main entrance on Erkenbrecher Avenue. During the remainder of the year, automobiles may be parked in the lot directly opposite the main entrance to the Zoo.

ADMISSION RATES. The regular admission is 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children between the ages of four and fourteen years. Coupon books of twenty-five adult admission tickets are sold for \$5.00, making a reduced single admission rate of 20 cents. The coupons in these books are transferable and good if detached. Two children are admitted on one of these coupons. The books are honored for admission until March 31st of the year following their purchase. Advance tickets at the regular price may be purchased at the Zoo office by those desiring to send their friends Zoo admission tickets. Special rates are made to the public and parochial schools, Sunday schools and outing parties. Information concerning special rates may be secured on application to the business manager at the Zoo office.

GO-CARTS. Go-carts can be rented at the entrance for any length of time during the day or evening at 25 cents, each.

WHEEL CHAIRS. Wheel chairs can be secured at the Zoo

entrance that will be found very advantageous for those desiring to see the Zoo without walking over the entire area. The price of these chairs is 25 cents per hour.

UMBRELLAS. Umbrellas may be rented or purchased at the Zoo entrance.

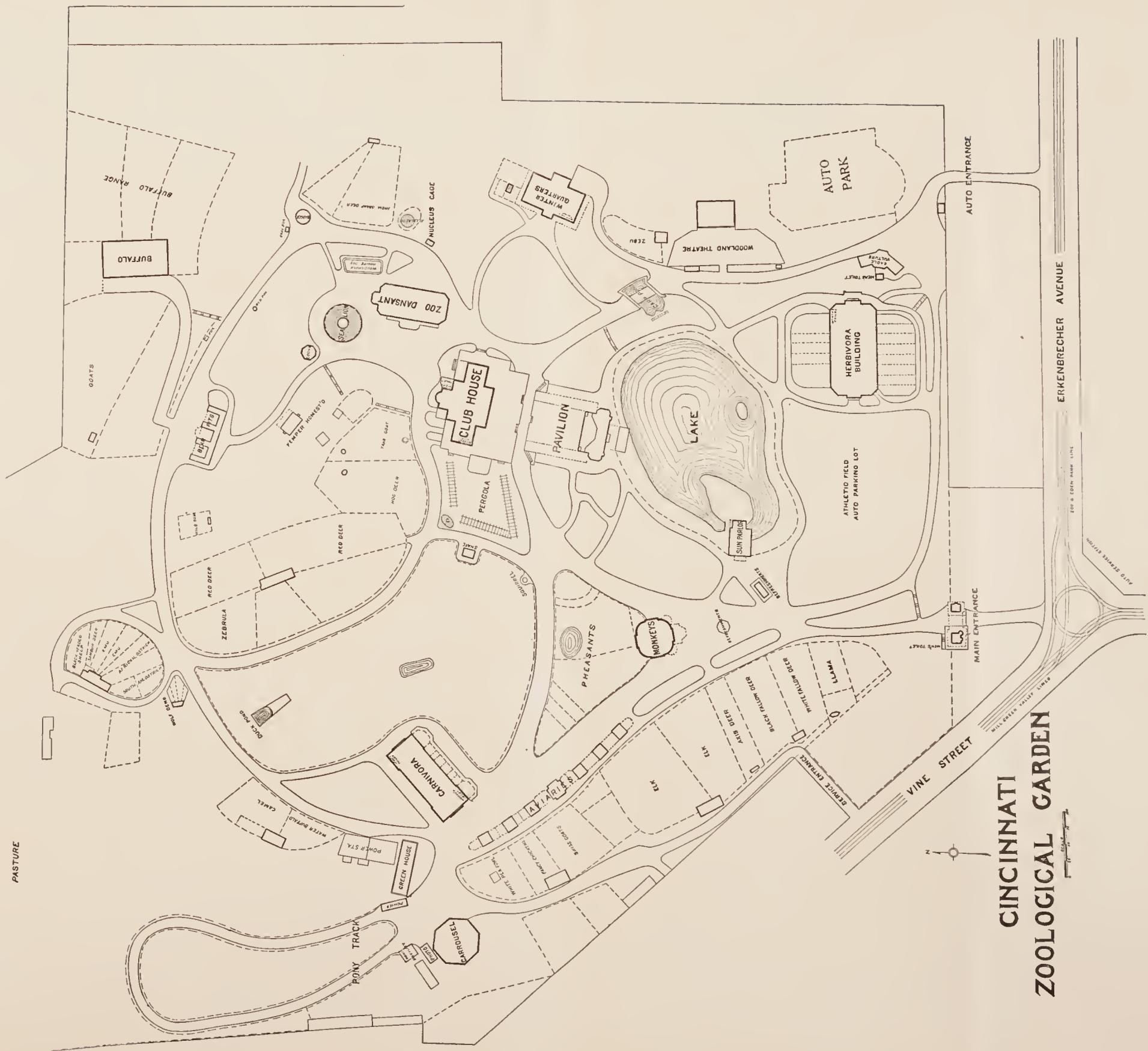
CHECK ROOM. Parcels may be checked at the Zoo entrance or Sun Parlor at any time or at the Club House during the summer months. A charge of 10 cents is made for checking.

LOST ARTICLES. Lost articles when found by Zoo employees will be delivered to the office at the main entrance. Lost articles found by patrons should be left at the main entrance, with the name and address of the finder, and if same are not called for by the owner within thirty days, they may be secured by the finder on request.

LOST CHILDREN. Lost children will be brought to the main office at the entrance, where parents will find them properly cared for.

ACCIDENTS. Every precaution is taken by the management to avoid accidents, but in case of an injury or accident, however trivial, full details should be reported promptly at the main office at the entrance.

CINCINNATI ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN



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GUIDE TO THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

(Corrected according to the present arrangement of the Garden)

On account of the new specimens being added to the collection from time to time, it will be necessary at times to change an animal to another location in the Garden.

Visitors are kindly requested not to molest the flowers or shrubbery or to deface any of the buildings.

All cages are labeled with the name of the animals they contain. The Latin name is also shown, as this is in accordance with a uniform practice among scientists.

Feeding times of the animals during the summer months are: pelicans, 4.30 P. M.; eagles, 5.00 P. M.; lions, 4.10 P. M.; bears, 4.20 P. M.; sea lions, 4.30 P. M.

A list of duplicate animals or birds for sale may be had from Mr. S. A. Stephan, general manager.

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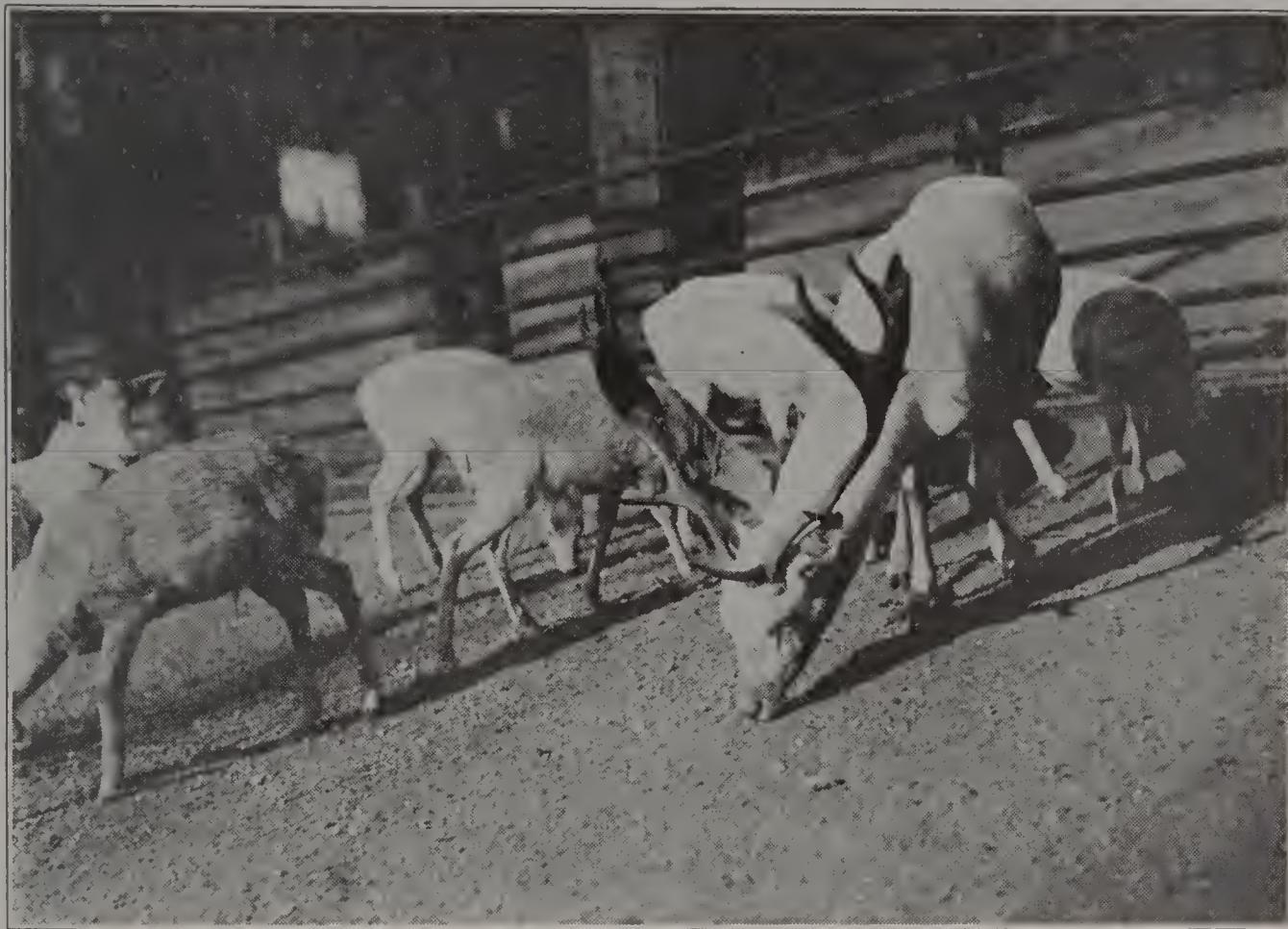


Llama

THE LLAMA PARK

LLAMA. Immediately after passing the turnstiles at the main entrance, the visitor's attention is directed to the Llama Park on the left, in which may be seen several fine specimens of the Llama (*Llama glama*). The term llama was formerly used to designate a group of animals in South America closely allied, and including two domesticated varieties and two wild varieties. The specimens at the Zoo belong to one of the domestic varieties, and what the horse, the ox, the goat and the sheep are to the Old World, this species of llama, with its kindred domestic species, was to the southern continent and the New World. They are variable in size and color, sometimes brown, black and white in color. They are about four feet in height and attain their full size at the age of five years. They remain strong and vigorous until about the tenth year, after which they begin to decline.

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White Fallow Deer

THE DEER PARKS

WHITE FALLOW or ALBINO DEER (*Dama vulgaris alba*). When full grown this deer is pure white and has palmated horns like the black fallow deer. The young of this variety are fawn color.

BLACK FALLOW DEER (*Dama vulgaris*). This deer is a native of northern Europe. It is rarely found wild in the forests; nearly all are bred in parks. Its color is usually a deep blackish-brown in winter, and in summer a light red. It is liable to variation in color, however. The buck has palmated horns, which it sheds every year.

AXIS DEER (*Cervus axis*). One of the handsomest of the spotted deer, being a rich golden brown color with white spots. These deer are plentiful in India. They are not as hardy as the fallow deer, and can not withstand the severe winters as a native deer does.

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Black Fallow Deer



Axis Deer

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Elk

ELK. Adjoining the Axis Deer Yard is the Elk Park, which covers about an acre of ground and usually contains six or seven fine specimens of the Wapiti or American Elk (*Cervus canadensis*). As the visitor continues his tour over the grounds, he will find representatives of other species. The American elk represented in this enclosure corresponds to the stag, which is hunted by royalty in Europe. It is the handsomest and the largest deer in this country except the moose.

Like all of the deer family, the male elk sheds his antlers every year in March, and it requires over 115 days for the new antlers to reach their full growth again. The large buck in this herd weighs over 650 pounds. There are still left in the United States about 26,000 elk, and of these more than 18,000 are located in Jackson Hole in Wyoming and Yellowstone National Park.

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MONKEY HOUSE

Directly opposite the Elk Enclosure is the Monkey House. This is a large, round building, which is built of stone, iron and glass. It is sixty feet in diameter, and the distance from the floor to the large glass dome in the center of the roof is forty feet. This building was completely remodeled in 1922. The sixteen cages are each provided with a large skylight to assure an abundance of sunlight, which is necessary for the health of the animals. The interior walls are of reinforced concrete. The most modern types of ventilation and heating systems have been installed. The heating system will maintain an even temperature of seventy degrees. The floors of the cages are paved with a special brick composed partly of cork and asphalt. The cork insures the proper degree of warmth required for the monkeys. The floors at the same time can be kept clean and sanitary at all times. Another important feature of this building is the completely equipped hospital on the north side of the building, where not only the monkeys, but all other small animals and birds of the

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Zoo can be given proper surgical and medical attention. There are over two hundred species of monkeys and apes known; two-thirds belong to Africa and India, and sixty-four belong to America.

The primates form that order of the class of mammals that approach most nearly to man. In fact, if only his bodily structure is considered, and no account of his intellect is taken, man himself must be included among the primates. To the primates belong all the members of the ape tribe, the monkeys and the lemurs. Their home is, as a rule, in the dense forests of tropical countries, very few being found in the colder regions of the earth. The visitor will find a large and varied collection of monkeys in this building. The following is a list of the monkeys usually found in the collection:

RHODESIAN BABOON (*Papio Rhodesiae*)
MONA MONKEY (*Cercopithecus mona*)
GREEN MONKEY (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*)
CAMPBELL'S MONKEY (*Cercopithecus campbelli*)
PIG-TAILED MONKEY (*Macacus nemestrinus*)
MACAQUE MONKEY (*Macacus cynomolgus*)
VERVET MONKEY (*Cercopithecus lalandii*)
BLACK SPIDER MONKEY (*Ateles ater*)
WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN (*Cebus hypoleucus*)
ARABIAN BABOON (*Cynocephalus hamadryas*)
SOOTY MANGABEY (*Cercocebus fuliginosus*)
MANDRILL (*Cynocephalus mormon*)
DRILL (*Cynocephalus leucophaeus*)
BROWN CAPUCHIN (*Cebus fatuellus*)
RUFFED LEMUR (*Lemur varius*)
RHESUS MONKEY (*Macacus rhesus*)
ANUBIS BABOON (*Cynocephalus anubis*).

The animals of the monkey tribe stand at the head of the division Mammalia.

CHIMPANZEE (*Anthropopithecus troglodytes*), kept in the Carnivora Building. The most intelligent of all the man-like apes, the chimpanzee, is found on the west coast of Africa. They have no tail, no cheek pouches, a low forehead, large ears, and attain

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Chimpanzee

a height of four and one-half feet. Their hair is long and black, their legs and feet brown, and their face and nose a dirty flesh color. When on the ground they walk on the knuckles of their hands. They spend much of their time on the ground, though often ascend trees to gather wild fruits, etc.

Chimpanzees are a great attraction in all Zoological Gardens possessing them, but it has been exceedingly difficult to keep them in captivity more than three or four years. The Cincinnati Garden endeavors to have one or more chimpanzees in its collection at all times, and the chimpanzee cage is located in the Carnivora Building on account of the need of all the cages in the Monkey House for other specimens.

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Tarzan, a former chimpanzee, proved a great attraction at the Cincinnati Zoo. He died in 1921. After two years' correspondence with several animal dealers, a very fine female has just been secured and named Queen. She is being trained, and will in a short time be one of the main attractions in the collection.

THE GORILLA (*Troglodytes Gorilla*). This is the largest and fiercest of the man-like apes and wonderful stories are told of its ferocity. Gorillas live in families in western Equatorial Africa. Their average height is five feet, six inches, their legs are short, their arms are disproportionately long, their hair is not so long as the chimpanzee. They stay on the ground more than the chimpanzee, though at night they sleep in the trees in rudely constructed couches. They avoid encounter, but when attacked are dangerous. When scared by man, the gorilla "sends forth a howl or furious yelp, stands up like an enraged bear, and advances with clumsy gait in this position to attack his enemy. The hair on his head and the nape of his neck stands erect, his teeth are displayed, and his eyes flash with savage fury."

ORANG-OUTANG (*Simia satyrus*). The orang-outang is found exclusively in Borneo and Sumatra, in the swampy coast forests. It usually attains a height of four feet four inches. Its legs are very short and its arms are exceedingly long. It is extremely hideous in appearance, owing to the projections on its jaws and the callosities on its cheeks. It is of chestnut color, darkening here and there into brown, and the hair of the face is lighter than that of the body. It lives principally on fruit.

THE GIBBONS (*Hylobates agilis*)

These are species of long-armed apes found in southeastern Asia and the Indian Archipelago. There are a number of species. They feed on vegetation. They are remarkable for the length of their arms, which are so long that they reach the ground when standing erect. They have no tail and no cheek pouches.

We now come to the second division of the Old World monkeys.

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THE SEMNOPITHECINAE

These are a class of monkeys possessed of very long tails, and are found in both Asia and Africa.

THE SOOTY MANGABEY (*Cercocebus fulinginoisus*). Also belongs to this division. Its name indicates its color and it has white eyelids. It is lively and active, and one of the best cage monkeys.

THE PROBOSCIS MONKEY (*Semnopithecus nasalis*). So called because of its long nose, and many other varieties are included in this class.

The remaining genera of the Old World monkeys are included in a sub-family, *Cynopithecinae*. These monkeys are well represented in the collection.

MONA MONKEY (*Cercopithecus mona*). One of the most notable. This is a native of West Africa. It is one of the most cunning and active monkeys known, and when tamed and permitted to run at large around the house, does many mischievous tricks. It can untie knots and search pockets with a delicacy of touch not equalled by the most adroit thief. It is always gentle and playful and likes to be caressed.

THE VERVET (*Cercopithecus lalandii*). A native of South Africa, and feeds on the gum of the acacia. Its fur is greyish-green and it has black hands, feet and face. These monkeys are often seen in confinement.

THE GREEN MONKEY (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*). Famed from Senegal to the Niger. Its color is dark green. It is apparently voiceless. At least it utters no sound in confinement.

THE PIG-TAILED MONKEY (*Macacus nemestrinus*). Found in the Malay Peninsula and in Sumatra, Borneo and Java. It is said that in Sumatra the natives train the monkeys to climb cocoanut trees and gather the fruit. This is only one of the numerous varieties of the macacus monkey, which has a head bearing some resemblance to that of the baboon. They are easily domesticated and are always represented in the collection.

THE ARABIAN BABOON (*Cynocephalus hamadryus*). This animal

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Pig-Tailed Monkey

generally measures about four feet in height when standing straight, and two feet when in a sitting posture. A long, shaggy mane covers the head, neck and front of the body; while on the hips, thighs and legs the hair has the appearance of being clipped. This animal is not susceptible to kindness and can not be tamed. They are more common in Abyssinia and Soudan than Arabia.

THE GUINEA BABOON (*Cynocephalus sphinx*). This frequently has a representative at the Garden. The color is yellowish brown, shaded with sandy tints. The eyelids are white, the hairless parts black, and the tail about half the length of the body.

MANDRILL (*Cynocephalus mormon*). This animal when grown is

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remarkable for its variety of color. Its cheeks are deeply furrowed and are of a deep blue color, a narrow, blood-colored ridge extends down the middle of the face and terminates in the nose. When standing upright the mandrill is from three to four feet in height. When full grown it is an exceedingly fierce animal. This baboon is a native of West Africa.

ANUBIS BABOON (*Cynocephalus anubis*). When full grown they are powerful animals. With their large canine teeth, great strength and courage, they have been known to defend themselves against the leopards, jackals and hyenas. They live mostly on the ground. In captivity their food consists mostly of vegetables.

THE CEBIDAE, or the NEW WORLD MONKEYS, are generally well represented in the collection. One of the most interesting of these animals is the Black Spider Monkey (*Ateles ater*). This belongs to the genus *Ateles*, this name being given to them because of their long and slender limbs, and their long tail, so powerful that its grasp can sustain indefinitely the weight of the entire body. The tail serves as a fifth hand, enabling it to secure objects otherwise out of reach. It is extremely sensitive to cold, and when chilly is in the habit of wrapping its tail around its body. It does not live long in captivity. It is an inhabitant of Central America.

THE CAPUCHIN MONKEYS. Among those in the collection are the White-throated (*Cebus hypoleucus*), the Brown Capuchin (*Cebus fatullus*), and the Weeper Capuchin (*Cebus capucinus*). These monkeys are so called because their heads, covered with hair, resemble a monk's cowl. This is the kind of monkey usually found with the ever-present and persistent organ grinder. The weeper capuchin is so called because its eyes are continually suffused with tears.

THE PINCHE MONKEY (*Midas oedipus*) from Brazil. This little creature is called the lion monkey because its face is framed in a mass of hair giving it the resemblance of a lion.

THE MARMOSETS (*Hapale-hacchus*). These animals are very small, the largest being about the size of a squirrel. Like the latter lively animals, its motions are quick. They live in trees

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and eat fruit. They are very hard to keep in captivity, but a few are usually found in the collection. There are several different species.

LEMURS. These animals resemble monkeys in some respects, but they are not really monkeys; neither can they be classed among the true quadrupeds. They have sharp foxy-looking heads, large staring eyes, and nostrils at the extremity of the snout, like those of the cat. The tail is never prehensile. Their habits are nocturnal, the name "Lemur" signifying "A Night-Wandering Ghost." They are all natives of Madagascar. Among the lemurs in the collection are the Black-Headed Lemur (*Lemur brunneus*) and the Ruffed Lemur (*Lemur varius*).

THE KINKAJOU (*Potos caudivolvulus*). This is a small animal of nocturnal habits. It does all its food hunting at night. It is somewhat like a lemur in appearance. Its color is yellowish brown. It lives in the trees and has a prehensile tail.



White or Albino Raccoon

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WHITE OR ALBINO RACCOON

There are generally three or four specimens of the white or albino raccoons to be found in a cage just outside the west entrance of the Monkey House. It is claimed that the white raccoon is merely a color variety, the young sometimes found in a litter being gray and white.

PHEASANT AND FOWL ENCLOSURE

Leaving the Monkey House by the west door, the visitor will next direct his attention to the Pheasant and Water Fowl Enclosure, which embraces about three-fourths of an acre of ground, enclosed by a high fence of wire netting, with a pond near the center of the enclosure. In this yard are confined a large variety of pheasants and fancy ducks, including mandarin ducks, wood ducks, Japanese teal, green and blue-winged teal, pintail mallard, ruddy sheldrake, American widgeon, black swans, egrets, ibis, and jim, the talking crow.

The birds in this enclosure are deeply interesting, and many of them are very beautiful. Three orders of birds are represented in this enclosure: The egrets and ibis and night heron represent the order *Herodiones*. The ducks, teals, sheldrakes, etc. represent the order *Anseres*. The pheasants represent the order *Gallinae*.

THE PHEASANTS. These beautiful birds embrace a number of varieties. Their original home is China and the Himalayas. In the collection are found the gorgeous golden pheasant, the equally ornate amherst pheasant, the beautiful silver pheasant, the magnificent peacock pheasant, the rufous-tailed, the ring-necked and the rare purple kaleege pheasants, the versicolor pheasant, the cabot tragopan pheasant and the magnificent reeves pheasant, whose tail feathers measure nearly five feet in length.

WHITE PEAFOWL (*Pavo cristatus*). This beautiful bird belongs to the pheasant family. Frequently it is shown in this enclosure. This bird is a native of Asia. Several white peafowls are raised in the Garden every year, and the surplus are sold or exchanged for other birds.

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White Peafowl

BLACK SWANS (*Cygnus atratus*). This specie comes from Australia. The black swan is similar in its form to the white swan, but is somewhat smaller in size. Every part of its plumage is perfectly black, with the exception of the white primary feathers. Its bill is of a bright red above and crossed at the anterior part by a whitish band. The legs and feet are of a dull ash color.

THE RUDDY SHELDRAKE (*Tadorna casarca*). Native of Europe and Africa. This bird has a brilliant plumage and derives its nickname "Sly Goose" from its habit of feigning lameness in order to decoy intruders from the vicinity of its nest. After getting them a safe distance away, it spreads its wings and flies.

MARABOU STORK (*Leptoptilus crumeniferus*). The marabou will be easily recognized by its long, thick bill and a large bare pouch hanging from the lower part of its neck and which hangs loose and flabby except when the bird desires to inflate it. In its native country it wages successful war upon the many venomous reptiles which it finds, and also performs a part similar to that which is taken by the black vulture in our Southern States. Its lower white feathers or plumes are much prized.

STORK. This bird has been celebrated in song and story for

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Marabou Stork

many decades. Its natural home is in Africa, while it is an annual visitor of Europe. It migrates there every year from its winter quarters in Africa. There are two varieties in this enclosure: The white stork and the black stork, which is more rare. It attains a great age, and one lived here twenty-five years. All storks feed on fish.

WHITE EGRET (*Herodias egretta*). It is found in the southern portions of America, and frequently in the marshy lowlands of Florida. It feeds on frogs, fish and small animals. It is a handsome bird and quite conspicuous because of its snowy plumage.

DUCKS. Several varieties are always in this enclosure. One of the most notable is the Mallard Duck (*Anas boschas*). This familiar duck is the original from which most all the varieties of

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Stork

our domestic ducks have sprung. This bird is common throughout the whole of North America. As wild fowls are mostly all migratory, they go north in summer and south in winter. The favorite breeding places for the wild ducks are the numerous intricate windings of the lakes of Minnesota and the northwest territory, where they are found in vast numbers in June and July.

THE WOOD DUCK or SUMMER DUCK (*Aix sponsa*). This is one of the most beautiful of our American ducks. This bird seldom associates in flocks of more than eight or ten. It lives mostly on grain, several aquatic plants, beech-mast and snails. It does not appear, however, to be one of those which invariably migrate north in summer. Towards March the flock separates and they pair off. Its nest is frequently made in old hollow trees

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overhanging the water. When the young are all hatched, the female carries them one by one in her bill to the water.

THE PINTAIL DUCK (*Defila acuta*). This duck derives its name from its long-pointed tail feathers. It is a winter visitor of moderate climates, arriving in October and departing in the spring. The male is most elegantly marked. Its head and neck are a rich dark brown, its back is beautifully penciled with black on a gray ground; the throat, breast and abdomen are snowy white; a line of the same color runs up the sides of the neck to the head. The length of this bird is about twenty inches. The pintail duck is frequently seen in company with mallards, teal and widgeons on creeks and ponds.

THE MANDARIN DUCK (*Axis galericulata*). This is the most beautiful, in appearance, of all the ducks. It is a native of China and Japan. They are as much admired in China for the beauty of their plumage as they are in Europe. In the markets at Canton they may be seen in cages for sale, and are sold at from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per pair. In the month of June the male bird loses his fine crest and brilliant colors. In the next three months he assumes a brown mottled color, very much resembling his mate. Like the wood duck, this bird nests in hollow trees.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL (*Querquedula discors*). This is one of the smallest American fresh water ducks. During the migration it is abundant in the Missouri region. Some hunters claim it breeds there. This duck is the first to return to us from the north in the fall. It flies rapidly, and when it alights it drops down suddenly like the woodcock.

DEMOISELLE CRANE (*Anthropoides virgo*). This is a handsome little crane from Africa, two and a half feet in height. This bird is also called secretary crane. It derives its name from the white feathers which extend back of the eyes, with the exception of the head, neck and breast, which are a deep black gray; the general tint of the plumage is blue gray. In captivity, it is a very playful bird, jumping about, flapping its wings and bowing its head in a graceful manner.

THE SECRETARY BIRD (*Serpentarius secretarius*). This bird is a native of South Africa. A genus of birds of prey, which has been

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variously placed by naturalists among the *Falconidae* and *Vulturidae*, while it differs from hawks and owls in having feet incapable of grasping, and very long legs. It feeds chiefly on reptiles of all kinds. It fearlessly attacks the most venomous serpents and uses its feet to kill them by striking violent blows



Secretary Bird

on the head. It also stuns them by striking with its long wings which are armed on the elbow joint with a blunt spur. These birds are fed fish and meat in captivity. They are fed live snakes once a week to keep them in healthy condition.

THE CRESTED SCREAMER (*Chauna cristata*). Screamers inhabit the swamps of South America. They have unwebbed feet, and are nearly allied to the geese. The wings are armed with two large spurs on each wing, supposed to be useful in defense against snakes and animals. They are very capable of domestication. A pair of these birds has recently been received.

THE WOOD IBIS (*Tantalus loculator*). This name is given to a

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Crested Screamer

curious group of birds, of which there are several species. The most famous, from a historical standpoint, is the sacred ibis, which is a native of Africa. It is about the size of a common fowl, and the ancient Egyptians held this bird sacred. There are two specimens in the collection. The wood ibis from Florida and the Scarlet Ibis (*Ibis rubra*), a native of South America. Its color is a bright scarlet.

THE SAND HILL CRANE (*Grus mexicana*). Somewhat smaller than the African crane. At one time quite common out west on the prairies, but now they are mostly found in Florida.

THE GREAT BLUE HERON (*Ardea herodias*). North and Central America, is the largest of all the herons.

THE NIGHT HERON (*Nycticorax naevinus*). Quite common in the Eastern and Southern States.

THE LITTLE BLUE HERON (*Florida caerulea*).

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Sand Hill Crane

THE BOAT-BILLED HERON (*Cancroma cochlearia*). From South America.

THE EGYPTIAN GOOSE (*Chenalopex aegyptiaca*). From Africa.

THE MUTE SWAN (*Cygnus olor*). From Europe.

THE CRESTED CURASSOW (*Crax alector*). From Central America.

THE RAZOR-BILL CURASSOW (*Mitu mitu*). A different variety from the above bird. It has a red, wax-like bill, the upper mandible

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Mute Swan



Razor-Bill Curassow

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Blue Heron

ble of which resembles a short inverted razor blade. The plumage of this bird is a brilliant black.

The curassows are more nearly related to the turkeys.

THE FLAMINGOS (*Phoenicopterus ruber*). The flamingos are natives of the warmer parts of the world. They are usually observed in flocks on the salt marshes, where one, it is said, acts as sentinel, while the others are feeding. They are shy birds, and have a handsome scarlet or rosy plumage. The usual form of their bill enables them to search for small shell-fish and other small animals in the sand or marshes. The scarlet color soon fades out while in captivity. They do not live long in a collection.

THE AVIARIES

Leaving the Pheasant and Fowl Enclosure, the visitor will return to the Aviaries opposite them. There are seven pretty stone buildings, connected by outside summer cages covered

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with wire. The buildings are each eighteen by twenty feet, and the summer cages are the same in size. Here are housed hundreds of the finest and most valuable birds, including some rare and beautiful birds from Australia. It is not possible in the limits of this Guide Book to enumerate and describe all the birds in this collection. Attention is called, however, to the more attractive specimens. The visitor will find a large number and variety of small birds belonging to the order *Passeres*.

ORDER PASSERES

The birds of this order have four toes on nearly the same level and the hind toe directly opposite, thus giving great facility for perching. Among the specimens of this order usually found in the collection are English and American robins, thrushes, cat birds, blue birds, chewinks, yellow-hammers, finches, nutmeg birds, waxbills, African silverbills, weaver birds, Java sparrows, indigo birds, nonpareils, canary birds, gros-beaks, cardinals, orioles, cow-birds, troupials, starlings, larks, sparrows, black-birds, magpies, crows, etc.

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THE FINCH FAMILY. A very large one, including in it the bunting, the larks, the tanagers, and the weaver birds. Canary birds are also included in this family. They have a hard bill adapted for shelling and eating seeds. They build nests remarkable for their artistic beauty.

THE JAVA SPARROW is a large finch found in Java and is quite popular as a cage bird.

INDIGO FINCH (*Cyanospiza cyanea*). This bird has a changeable color and is very pretty. In the summer months the color of the male is a bright indigo; later in the season it becomes blue, and towards winter it changes to a light green.

THE NONPAREIL FINCH (*Cyanospiza ciris*). Belongs to the Southern States. It is in great demand because of the beauty of its plumage and the sweetness of its song. It thrives well in captivity.

CARDINAL GROSBEAK (*Cardinalis virginiana*). The color of this bird is a bright carmine, and it has an elongated crest of the same color. It is found in the eastern part of the United States and is a fine singer.

BUNTINGS. There are several varieties: Yellow hammers, bunting larks, reed buntings, cirl buntings, ortolans, etc. They are common in all parts of the world, and are distinguished by their sharp conical bills.

THE REED BIRD (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*). A frequenter of marshes and rice fields of the south. It possesses considerable cunning, as is evident by the fact that when its nest is disturbed it pretends lameness in order to draw the enemy away.

THRUSHES. There are many varieties of thrushes and they are usually remarkable for their melody of song and their powers. Most notable of the members of the thrush family are the following:

MOCKING BIRD (*Mimus polyglottus*). There are few songs or sounds that it does not imitate so perfectly as to deceive the most experienced ear.

THE CAT BIRD (*Mimus carolinensis*). This is a bird of modest

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plumage, found in the United States and southern Canada. Though quite a mimic, it has an original and pleasing song of its own. It sometimes sings for an hour without cessation. It feeds on insects which it seizes in the air and near the ground, like a flycatcher.

THE SONG THRUSH (*Turdus musicus*), Europe. This bird stands in high favor among British birds, we are told. It sings a great part of the year, and its song is particularly pleasing; being rich, mellow, prolonged, pure in intonation and varied in notes.

THE HERMIT THRUSH (*Turdus solitarius*). This is one of the most conspicuous members of the thrush family, and is really a pretty bird. It migrates with other thrushes. Its song is flute-like and sweet. Early settlers, in the Adirondacks called the hermit thrush "The Swamp Angel."

THE WOOD THRUSH (*Hylocichla mustelina*) is also represented in the collection.

EUROPEAN STARLINGS (*Sturnus vulgaris*). It really is a good mimic and may be taught to talk. The size of the starling is about that of the thrush. Seen at a distance it is apparently black, but a nearer view reveals the fact that its plumage is beautifully streaked with green, purple and steel-blue.

THE WEAVER BIRDS. There are a large number of weaver birds in the collection, including the red-beaked, the olive, the red-faced, the orange, and the black-bellied. They inhabit Africa and India.

THE SOCIABLE WEAVER BIRDS, South Africa. Build their nests in large mimosa trees. Several hundred of these nests will be found under one general roof. Sometimes the weight of one of these aerial cities becomes too great for the tree to support and it gives way. They then desert their nests and build on other trees.

Blackbirds, orioles and their kindred, form the link between the finches and crows. One of the most prominent is the:

EUROPEAN BLACKBIRD (*Turdus merula*) of Europe. This is another constant singer, and likewise a clever mimic. It does

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not stand in high favor with gardeners, who think it robs them of their fruit.

THE YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD (*Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*). This bird is found in southern North America. Its head, neck, throat and breast are yellow, but the rest of its plumage is black. Its habits are terrestrial. It is often seen in company with the cowbird, running about with the cattle.

THE PURPLE GRACKLE (*Quiscalus*). This is nothing more or less than a common blackbird, with which every school child in this country is familiar.

THE COW-BIRD (*Molothrus ater*). This is a wicked little bird. It seems to have no conception of the principles of right, justice and morality. It lays in the nests of other birds, and its offspring being larger, obtain the greater amount of food and its foster companions soon smother or starve.

THE ORCHARD ORIOLE (*Icterus spurius*). This bird is an insect eater, but also has a fancy for vegetation. It wages efficient war upon plant lice, beetles, rose slugs and cabbage worms.

THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE (*Icterus galbula*) is a veritable fiend for cherries.

THE AMERICAN ROBIN (*Planesticus migratorius*). Most people, if at all observant, are familiar with this bird, whose cheery, hearty song is so frequently heard.

THE CHEWINK or GROUND ROBIN (*Pipilo erythroptthalmus*). Has a clear, ringing song, the peculiarity of which gives it the nickname "Towhee." Its nest is large and always concealed by underbrush. It is called ground robin because it builds its nest on the ground.

THE MAGPIE (*Pica hudsonia*). One of the most amusing birds in captivity is the magpie, who is always gay and rollicking in his good humor — which resembles in its effervescence that of the plantation darkey. He is a "natural born thief" and robs other birds' nests with impunity. He keeps in well-wooded districts, and out of the way of hawks, which are his deadly enemy. His plumage is white and black.

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THE BULLOCK's MAGPIE JAY from Mexico. An elegant bird, closely resembling the European species.

ORDER PICARLAE

The members of this order are quite numerous, and, though very dissimilar in form, possess a sufficient number of similar characteristics to warrant placing them in the same ordinal rank. Among the most conspicuous of the order are the members of the parrot family, which are well represented in the Aviaries. The gaudy plumage of the parrot, and its marvelous powers of mimicry, have attracted the attention of mankind for centuries. It is one of the most extensive of bird families, having nine branches, forty-five genera, and no less than four hundred and forty-two species. Parrots are most abundant in tropical regions, but one species ranges far north in America. There are a great many species in Australia. They can be recognized by the shape of their beaks, which are very large, with the upper mandibles very much curved and hanging over the lower. The tongue is thick and short. The wings and tail are generally long. The macaws have tails of great length, and in most of the parakeets it is longer than the body. They differ very much in size, some of the species being two feet long, while others, as, for example, the love-birds, are but a few inches. Their voices are harsh. One of the most familiar members of the parrot family is:

THE GREEN PARROT (*Chrysotis levaillanti*). It is quite common as a cage bird. It is the most intelligent of the parrots, and readily learns to repeat phrases and expressions which it hears. It is attractive because of its brilliant, green plumage, which makes it quite conspicuous against a dry branch, but serves to conceal it in green foliage. There are several beautiful specimens in the collection, including the yellow-fronted, white-fronted, yellow-cheeked, and white-cheeked varieties.

THE GOLDEN BOLIVIA PARROT (*Chrysotis flava*). Remarkable for its plumage, which is a rich, golden yellow, the wing feathers being dark green. It is found in South America.

THE GRAND ECLECTUS (*Eclectus roratus*). Always attracts great

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attention on account of its rich and beautiful coloring. Its color is deep scarlet, the tail feathers being tipped with golden yellow. It inhabits the Moluccas and other islands.

THE MACAWS. Natives of Central and South America, and remarkable for their great size. In captivity they feed on fruits, corn, hemp and sunflower seed. They fly at great elevations, and are fond of aerial evolutions. They are usually found in pairs, but sometimes assemble in flocks, when they are always in a conversational mood and grow quite noisy.

The collection has a large number of macaws, including:

THE RED and YELLOW MACAW (*Ara macao*)

THE RED and BLUE MACAW (*Ara chloroptera*)

THE BLUE and YELLOW MACAW (*Ara ararauna*)

THE MILITARY MACAW (*Ara militaris*)

THE GLAUCOUS MACAW (*Ara glauca*).

THE COCKATOOS. A large variety of these birds is always found in the collection. Their grotesque actions, their apparent self-esteem and their cry "Cockatoo" make them very amusing. Among those usually found at the Zoo are the Slender-Billed Cockatoo (*Licmetis nasicus*), the Roseate Cockatoo (*Cacatua roseicapilla*), the Lessor Sulphur Crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*), the Great Sulphur Crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*), the Rose-Crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua maluccensis*). The Leadbeater's Cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri*) is a remarkably handsome bird. It was named in honor of the naturalist who first brought it to Europe. Its crest is crossed with white, yellow and crimson, and it can raise it over its head like a fan. It is a native also of Australia.

THE PARRAKEETS. The small members of the parrot family are called parrakeets. The Carolina parrakeet was the only specie found in the United States. Up to twenty years ago they were abundant in the Southern States, but are now extinct. Its greatest enemy was its curiosity. If one of a flock was killed by the plume hunters, the others would alight to see what had happened. Thus they were readily shot by the hunters. Among

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the parrakeets usually found in the aviaries, are the Grass Parrakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*), the Rosehill Parrakeet (*Platycercus eximius*), the Passerine Parrakeet (*Psittacula passerina*), Swainson's Lorikeet (*Trichoglossus novaehollandiae*), Pennant's Parrakeet (*Platycercus elegans*), the Blood-Rumped Parrakeet (*Psephotus haematonotus*). With the exception of the Carolina Parrakeet (*Conuropsis carolinensis*), the other parrakeets are found in Australia.

THE PIED HORNBILL (*Anthracoboceros malabaricus*). These large birds inhabit parts of East India. Hornbills differ from the toucans in having a double bill. Perhaps there is no other bird that amazes the visitor more than when the hornbill is seen for



Cockatoo

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the first time, with its enormous bill. They bear a considerable resemblance to the toucans of South America. At the present time there is a fine specimen of the pied hornbill in the collection.



Pied Hornbill

THE GROUND HORNBILL (*Bucorvus abyssinicus*). A large, heavy bird with a bill fourteen inches long, and two and one-half inches thick at the base. Its bill has a helmet. The color of the hornbill is dull black. Its food consists of both animal and vegetable substance. It is fond of rats and mice. Catching them, it presses them flat in a peculiar manner with its bill, then tosses them up in the air, and as they descend, catches them and swallows them whole. This species inhabits Africa.

THE TOCO TOUCAN (*Rhamphastos tucanus*). It is about the size and shape of a jackdaw, and has a large flat head to support its enormous bill. It is easily tamed and will eat almost anything offered it. It builds its nests in the holes of trees. It is a native of Guinea and Brazil.

THE GIANT KINGFISHER (*Dacelo gigantea*). Derives its name from its cry, which resembles a hoarse laugh, more startling than the cry of a hyena. It is a bird of considerable size, being

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about fourteen inches long. The novice traveling in Australia will become thoroughly frightened at hearing its cry. It is inquisitive and will approach a camp fire and set up its peculiar, abrupt cry. Under such circumstances it is frequently shot, cooked and eaten. Owing to the fact that it is more noisy at sunset and sunrise, it is sometimes called "The Settler's Clock." In captivity the kingfisher feeds on chopped beef and occasionally, live mice.

ORDER COLUMBAE

PIGEONS and Doves. The pigeon family is supposed to be widely distributed over almost all parts of the world, containing over 248 species. Formerly one of the best known pigeons was the Wild or Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*). This specie has become extinct, though a score of years ago they were common in this country, appearing in flocks numbering hundreds and thousands. One peculiarity of pigeons is that they drink, while other birds scoop up the water, and then raising their bills, swallow it.

The last known living passenger pigeon was hatched in the Cincinnati Zoo in 1888, and died on September 1st, 1914, and was presented to the Smithsonian Institute, where it was mounted and is now on exhibition.

THE WONGA PIGEON (*Leucosarcia picata*). This pigeon is much larger than our common pigeon. It seldom breeds in captivity. Australia has twenty-five specimens of pigeons.

THE CROWNED PIGEON (*Goura coronata*). Most conspicuous because of its size and stately mien. Its fine crest is always expanded. It has a deep and uniform slate-blue color. It is a native of Java, New Guinea and the Moluccas.

THE NICOBAR PIGEON (*Calloenas nicobarice*). Another notable species. It inhabits the Philippine Islands. It has long feathers on the neck and breast, forming a collar. Its general plumage is green, and its tail feathers are white.

THE BLOOD-BREASTED PIGEON (*Phlogaenas luzonica*), of the Philippine Islands.

Besides the above-mentioned pigeons, blue-headed pigeons, spotted pigeons, crested pigeons, white-crowned pigeons, fan-

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Passenger Pigeon

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tailed pigeons, European forest pigeons, and several other varieties are usually to be found in the collection.

ORDER GALLINAE

This order, which, as said on a previous page, has a number of representatives in the Pheasant and Fowl Enclosure, is also well represented in the Aviaries. It includes pheasants, partridges, peafowls, guinea fowls, etc. Among the pheasants usually found here are the golden, the silver, the common, the rufus-tailed, the purple kaleege, the ring-necked, the amherst's, the horned tragophan, the rieves, the peacocks, etc.

PARTRIDGES. It is to this family that our common quail belongs. Everyone is familiar with "Bob White." The species in the collection usually include the scaled blue partridges, the mountain partridges, and the California valley partridges.

THE CRESTED CARIAMA (*Cariama cristata*). A bird isolated from the other species. It is found in South America. It stands two feet or more in height, is gray above and dull white beneath. Its legs are red. The skin around its large, yellow eye is greenish-blue. Its food is almost exclusively animal. One of the species has a horned protuberance on the head and runs with poultry, which it defends from rapacious birds.

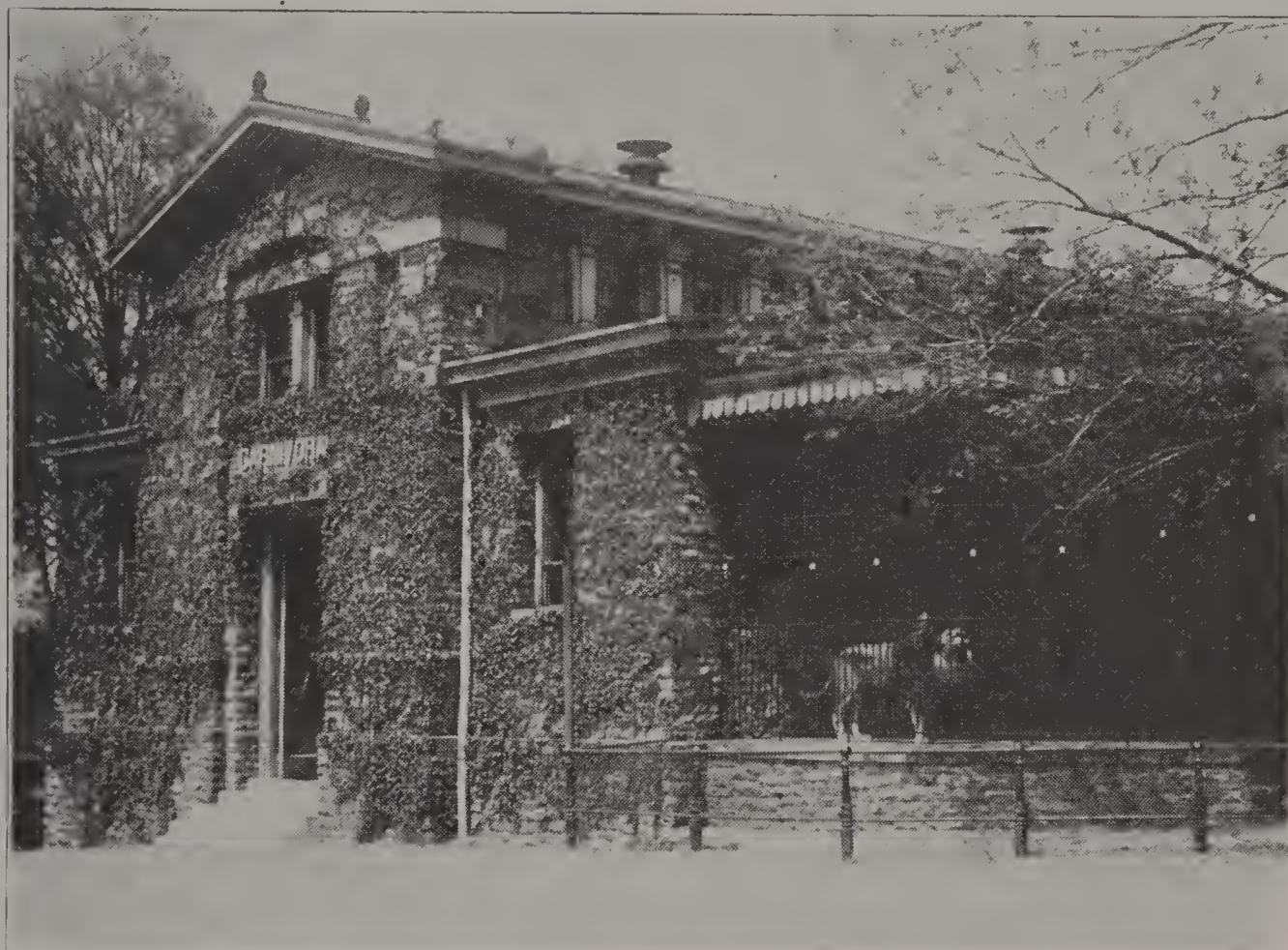
THE PONY AND ELEPHANT TRACK

In the tour of the Park next comes the Pony and Elephant Tracks. Here are kept from twenty to twenty-five ponies and donkeys, including a number of beautiful Shetland Ponies. There are a number of pony carts and phaetons also, and the children greatly enjoy a canter around the track, seated upon a pony, or a drive in one of the carts or phaetons. Nearby is a nice little summer amphitheater where visitors may rest and watch the fun that is always going on in this department. The pony track is oblong, and the distance around is a quarter of a mile.

LIL. The large female Indian elephant, is about eighty years old. She was purchased from a circus and is considered one of

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the best tempered animals in captivity. She is at times found at the Pony Track, in charge of her keeper.



THE CARNIVORA BUILDING

Opposite Aviary No. 7 will be found a magnificent building of stone and iron, known as the Carnivora Building, though as a matter of convenience a number of animals that are not carnivorous will usually be found there. This building is 125 feet long and 60 feet wide. The building contains sixteen indoor and eight outdoor cages.

Among the most notable animals of the carnivorous nature found in this building are a number of species of the

FAMILY FELIDAE

The members of this family begin with the ordinary house cat and culminate, so far as strength, size, magnificence and ferocity are concerned, in the lion which haunts the jungles of Asia and Africa. So far as structure, characteristics and habits

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of life are concerned, there is but little difference. On the contrary, the cat, the leopard, the jaguar, the tiger and the lion possess so many similar characteristics of form and action that they are included together, with other close kin among animals in one great family — the cat tribe. Of a strictly carnivorous nature, relentlessly destructive in their methods of obtaining food, the structure is of that character that enables them to gratify the merciless instincts of their nature. The house cat waits in hiding for the mouse, and seeing it, pounces upon it, kills it and devours it. The leopard, the tiger, the lion pursue exactly similar methods in surprising, capturing and killing their prey. And nature has supplied them with all the essentials of structure for so doing. Their bones, though fitted for the attachment of a powerful muscular organism, are light. Their muscles and tendons are hard. They are light, stealthy and noiseless of foot, so that oftentimes the first warning of danger that the victim has is the cruel pain of the teeth of the silent enemy fastened in his quivering flesh.

THE LION (*Felis leo*). The lion is called "the King of Beasts." He is given this name by those who regard him as the superior of all other animals in point of bravery and ferocity. He adds to the possession of a fear-inspiring form and the proud mien of a monarch, the ownership of a loud and terrible voice, whose reverberating roar seems almost to shake the earth. The lion, notwithstanding these awe-inspiring characteristics, is not so dangerous as he seems. Some animals kill simply for the pleasure of killing. The lion kills only in self-defense or to secure food. He lies in ambush for his prey. He is nervous and easily abashed. He will attack any kind of animal, no matter how large. This is remarkable, considering that his average height is less than four feet, and his length eleven feet, tip to tip. The lioness is not so large.

At present they are found in Africa and southern Asia. They vary in size, color and appearance, but there is not much difference between the African and Asiatic lions. The color varies from a deep-red chestnut brown to a silver gray. The color of the lion, blending so perfectly with the landscape as it does, often protects him from discovery and enables him to approach nearer to his doomed though unsuspected prey. They

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Lion

have tufted tails, and the male is adorned with a large, flowing mane that adds much to the ferocity of his appearance.

NERO. One of the male lions in this collection, is supposed to be the largest in captivity. He was trained for the arena, but became so vicious that the keeper could not perform him any more, and was then purchased by the Zoo. He weighs over 500 pounds. At six years of age, the lion has his full mane, and reaches maturity at seven years.

JULIA. A handsome lioness captured in Africa when she was nine months old.

THE TIGERS (*Felis tigris*). The tiger is the only rival of the lion among the cat animals in strength and ferocity. The tiger inhabits India but the largest tigers are found in Korea and Manchuria. These animals have a much longer and thicker coat of hair than those from the plains of India. The Manchuria tigers are hardier than the Bengal tigers, and are able to live out of doors all winter with very little shelter. The disposition of the tiger is far more ferocious than that of the lion. The

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Tiger

latter does not fly into a rage unless provoked, but tigers are fierce without provocation.

THE LEOPARD (*Felis pardus*). The leopard inhabits Asia and Africa. It is the third in size of the old-world cats. Unlike the lion and tiger, it is a tree climber, and preys chiefly on small animals and lives where there is a certain amount of scrub. The India leopard is not so fierce and has longer spots than the African leopard.

BLACK LEOPARD (*Felis pardus*). This magnificent animal is a variety which comes from southeastern Asia, and is notable for its extremely savage temper. Naturalists claim it is merely a colored variety of the common leopard.

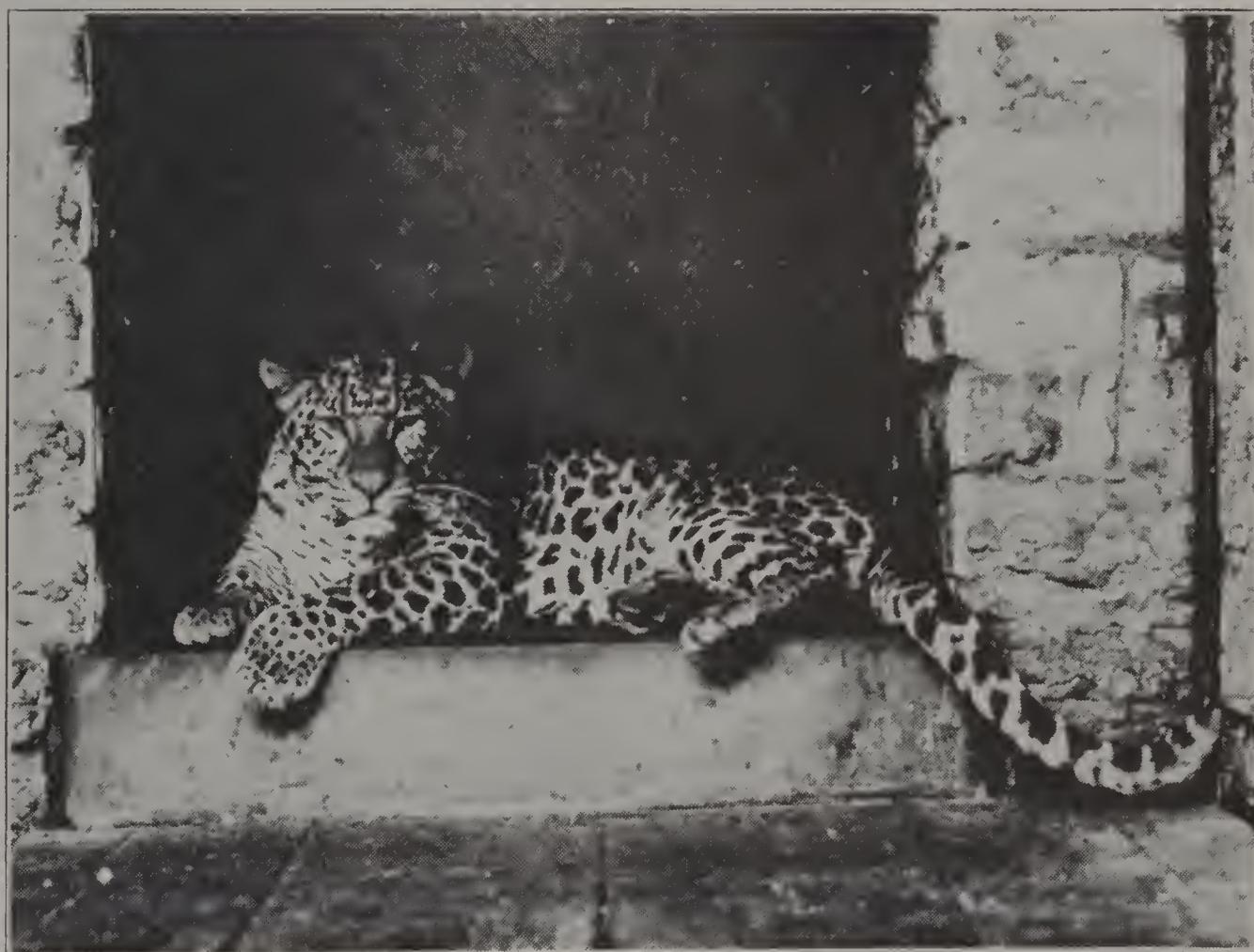
THE JAGUAR (*Felis onca*). The jaguar is found exclusively in South America. It resembles the leopard to a certain extent. It is more clumsy and larger than the leopard, measuring from four to four and a half feet from the nose to the root of the tail. His head is larger and rounder, and his limbs are shorter than

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the leopard. Its markings consist of dark rings with smaller spots within them. As a rule, it is a sudden, savage animal. It appears to approach very closely in fierceness and strength the tiger. There are two fine specimens in the collection.

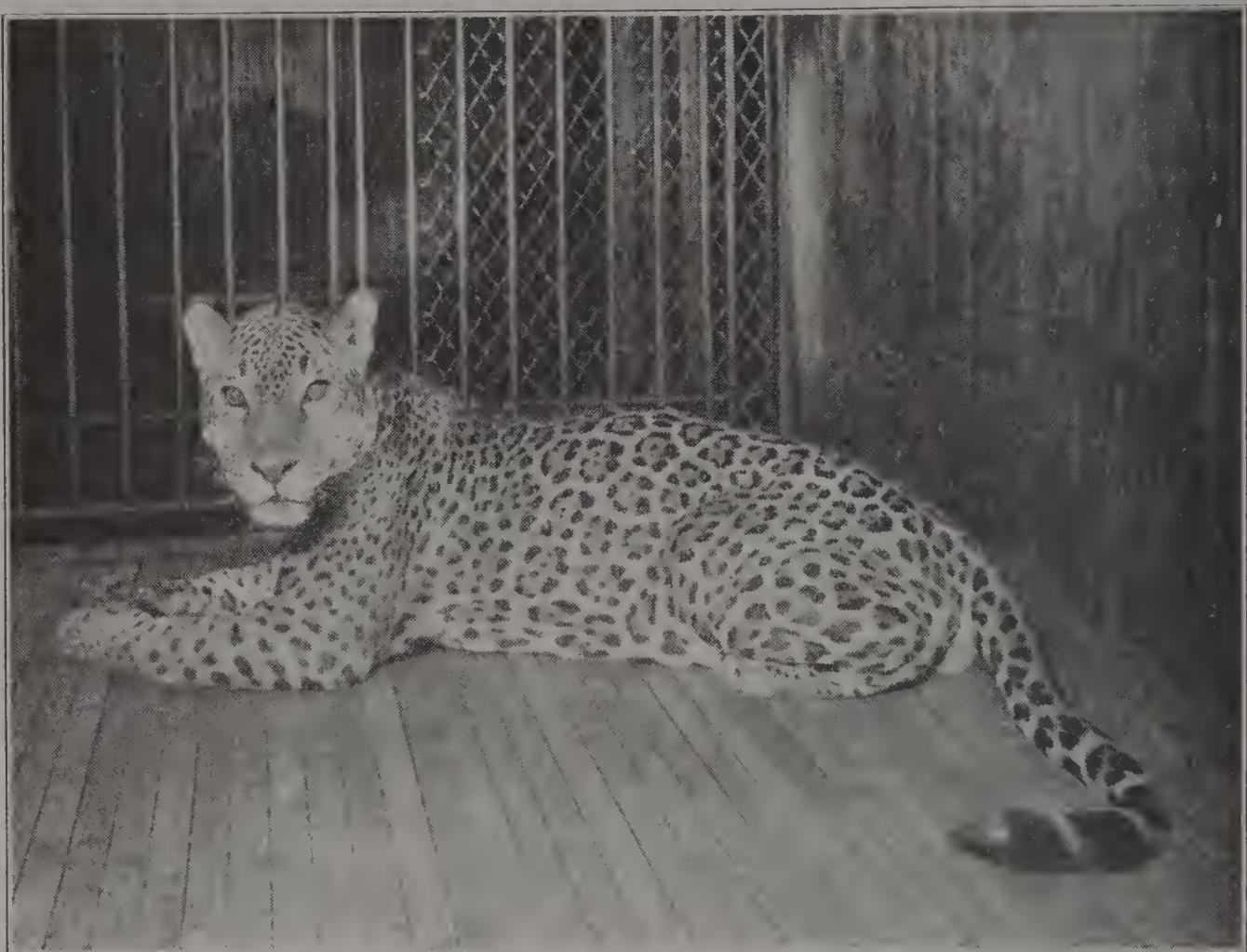
THE PUMA (*Felis coucolor*). Excepting the jaguar, which is found in South America, the puma is the largest and most powerful of all American cats. This animal is also called the cougar, the panther and the mountain lion. The puma ranges from the northern part of the United States to Paraguay in South America.

THE OCELOT (*Felis pardalis*). The members of this species are found in Mexico and Central and South America. They are called the leopard cat. They are beautifully striped, and much larger than the domestic cat. There are several varieties, the most prominent of which are the common, the grey and the painted. There are several fine specimens of the ocelot in the Lion House.



Leopard

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Jaguar

THE HYENA. There are three species: The spotted, the striped and the brown hyena. They are all found in the warmer regions of the Old World. They resemble the dog family, from which they are particularly distinguished by having the fore legs larger than the hind ones. They are a repulsive looking animal, with disgusting habits. They are scavengers, preferring carrion to fresh meat, and only seeking the latter when the former cannot be found. They are of a very cowardly disposition, not daring to attack any animal, however small, that dares to face them.

THE SPOTTED HYENA (*Hyaena crocuta*). Found in Africa, south of the Sahara. Its general color is a yellowish brown, covered with spots of blackish brown, excepting the under parts. Like the other species it has jaws of great strength, with which it easily crushes the hardest bones. It is erroneous to suppose that the hyena is untamable. Both striped and the spotted species have been tamed in menageries. The striped hyena is also sometimes called the laughing hyena because of the "maniacal, mirthless, hysterical laugh which it pours forth."

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The collection contains two very fine specimens of the Striped Hyena (*H. striata*).

THE VIVERRIDAE

The viverridae include the members of the civet family the ichneumons of Africa and Asia, etc. One of the most handsome is:

THE CIVET CAT (*Viverra civetta*). It is a native of northern Africa. It is about two feet long and twelve to fourteen inches high. Its tail is the length of its body. Its hair is long, and the color is brownish gray, banded or irregularly spotted with black. A sort of mane runs down the center of the back from between the shoulders, and this can be erected at will. The perfume of the civets is strong though agreeable.

THE ZIBETH CAT (*Viverricula malaccensis*). A native of India. It has more white in its fur than the civet; has shorter hair and a greater number of dark rings on its tail.



Puma

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Striped Hyena

THE GENET CAT (*Genetta genetta*). Smaller than the civet. A long body, short legs, a sharp snout and a slender head are its characteristics. It has smooth, glossy, ash-colored fur, marked with black stripes, separating on the sides and uniting on the back. Its tail has seven or eight rings, alternately black and white.

THE COMMON PARADOXURE (*Paradoxurus typus*). This animal is about the size of the ordinary mink. It is partly arboreal in its habits. It is a native of India.

THE RING-TAILED BASSARIS (*Bassariscus astutus*). For several years after its discovery, this interesting animal was erroneously supposed to belong to the group of civets, but more recent anatomical discoveries have led to its recognition as a member of the raccoon family. It was formerly quite common in Texas and Mexico. Miners and ranchmen tame it. It becomes just as much domesticated as the house cat, is playful, and wages destructive war on mice. It is nocturnal in its habits. Like the raccoon, it feeds on nuts, insects and small animals; classed with *Viverridae*.

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THE BROWN COATI (*Nasau narica*). This animal is another member of the raccoon family. Its total length, including its tail, is about two and one-half feet. It has a long snout which serves many purposes. It is a ready climber and always goes head first, whether ascending or descending. It is a formidable fighter when wounded or irritated. There are two varieties — the brown and the red. It is a native of central America. It seems to enjoy captivity.

OTHER INMATES OF THE CARNIVORA BUILDING

Besides the members of the cat family and smaller carnivora, a number of other animals are also kept in the Carnivora Building. One of the most interesting is:

THE FERRET (*Mustela furo*). This animal is the mortal enemy of rabbits and rats, and it is the constant companion of the rabbit hunter and the rat catcher. It is a species of pole cat. It is a small animal, but active and relentless in its pursuit of prey. It is originally a native of Africa. There are usually two varieties in the collection — the white, or light cream colored, and the dark brown.

THE AFRICAN PORCUPINE (*Hystrix cristata*). This is one of the most interesting of the *Rodentia*. The name is derived from the French and means "spiney pig." It has its body armed with long, strong spines, which it can erect at will, thus presenting a "battlement of spears" on all sides when attacked. It is about two feet in length from the head to the extremity of the tail. The spines are sometimes fifteen inches in length. Some naturalists say that this animal has the power of discharging its quills and wounding its foes at a long distance, but that belief is only a product of the imagination. The collection comprises two Javan Porcupines (*Hystrix javanica*) and one African porcupine.

WHITE HAIR ED PORCUPINE (*Erethizon dorsatus*). A native of North America and is very destructive to the trees among which it lives. Its chief food is bark, which it ruthlessly strips from the living branch, as clean as if done with a sharp knife.

THE BINTURONG (*Arctictus binturong*). From Malacca; has a

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Porcupine

bushy tail, shaggy black hair, and is generally seen curled up in its cage.

THE WILD CAT (*Felis ruffus*). Some of these specimens are at times kept in the Lion House.

THE GOLDEN AGOUTI (*Dasyprocta aguti*). The agoutis are small animals inhabiting South America and the West Indies. They are vegetable feeders and do great damage to sugar plantations by gnawing the roots of the cane. The hair of the golden agouti is thick and falls heavily over its hind quarters, almost concealing its little, pointed, stumpy tail. The color of the hair on this part of the body is a bright, golden brown.

THE SPOTTED CAVY (*Coelogenys paca*). Cavy is a name applied to several species of rodents that inhabit South America. They do not exceed eighteen inches in length. They burrow in the ground and feed entirely on fruit and herbs. The guinea pig is derived from the species known as the restless cavy. The spotted cavy, several specimens of which are in the collection,

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is very prolific, bringing forth young in abundance. Large animals wage destructive war on them, and yet they are still numerous.

PEBA ARMADILLO (*Tatu novemcinctus*). From Texas. The armadillo belongs to the order *Edentata*, so called from the imperfections of their teeth. They are omnivorous, feeding on worms, reptiles and carrion. They are harmless and inoffensive animals.

THE SIX-BANDED ARMADILLO (*Dasypus sexcinctus*). This is a native of Central and South America. It is a harmless animal. The armor is similar in all species and consists of large plates of horny covering. A series of bony rings overlap one another, permitting the animal to move freely. The armadillo is a relative of the ant eater and both belong to the order *Edentata*.

TASMANIAN DEVIL (*Sarcophilus ursinus*). One of the rarest and most interesting animals in the Lion House is now found only in Tasmania. They have been greatly reduced in number by the farmers. These animals are very destructive to poultry



Tasmanian Devils

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and lambs, and in a few years they will all be killed off. Although smaller than the Tasmanian wolf, their stoutness and unreasoning ferocity render them worthy of their name. Their color is jet black with white crescent on the chest and white spots on the rump. These animals are the most ill-tempered creatures in the animal world, as rage seems to be their normal condition.

LARGE FOWL ENCLOSURE

Leaving the Lion House by the east door, the visitor will next direct his attention to the large Fowl Enclosure, which embraces about three acres. Here are confined a large variety of cranes and herons.

THE STANLEY CRANE (*Tetrapteryx paradisea*). This crane was named after Henry Stanley, the great African explorer. The color of the plumage of this bird is a slaty gray. Its height is about four feet. This bird becomes very tame in captivity. It is a very playful bird, jumping about, flapping its wings and bowing its head in a graceful manner. It is one of the hardiest and most satisfactory to keep in a collection.



Stanley Crane



Crowned Crane

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Two Sarus Cranes

THE CROWNED CRANE (*Balearica pavonina*). Found in Africa in low marshes. Its food in its wild state consists of frogs, lizards, snakes, snails and grass. In captivity it feeds on corn, wheat, bread and greens. Its forehead is covered with a thick tuft of short velvety feathers of a soft brilliant black. Its handsome crest is of a golden hue. The naked cheeks and temples are of a delicate rose color. With the exception of its tail and wing feathers, the body is a dull bluish color. It stands three and a half feet in height.

THE SARUS CRANE (*Grus antigone*). Of northern India, a very large and powerful bird. It is inclined to be quarrelsome with other birds in captivity.

NOTE : All of the large birds, such as the cranes, flamingos, storks and blue herons are transferred late in the fall to the Winter Quarters, just east of the Club House.

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Giant Tortoise

THE GIANT TORTOISE (*Testudo elephantina*). From the Galapagos Island.

CAMEL ENCLOSURE

THE CAMEL (*Camelus bactrianus*). Directly north of the Lion House, down the walk, will be found the Camel Enclosure, which contains two fine large specimens of the bactrian, or two-humped camel. The common camel or dromedary, with one hump, is also exhibited here at times. The latter animal is by far the most useful, and a native of Arabia, where it is found in great numbers. Arabia is the driest country in the world, and the camel can go longer without drinking than any other animal, and for this reason can travel in the burning sands of



Camels

the desert for five or six days without water. Its feet are adapted for traveling in the stifling sand. Its internal structure is such that it can store away a large supply of water before starting on a journey. It feeds on the hard and withered vegetation found in Arabia. A swift dromedary will travel eight miles an hour for a continuous period of twelve hours.

THE INDIAN BUFFALO (*Bubalus buffelus*). Has been domesticated in its native country, and is used as a beast of burden. There are wild water buffalo still found in some parts of India. They frequent damp and marshy places, and, because of their partiality for swamps, are called water buffalo.

BEAVER POND

East of the Camel Enclosure, in the ravine, will be seen the Beaver Pond. Beavers are a very unsatisfactory animal to exhibit. They are very shy and seldom come out of their house until evening. There are generally from two to four specimens

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in the pond. As a rule, they are short-lived in captivity. Their food in captivity is chiefly boiled corn, carrots, bread, apples, lettuce, willow, maple and poplar branches.



THE WOLF DENS

Few animals have so wide a range as the wolf. They are found in Europe, Asia and Africa. In South America and Africa they are represented by jackals and foxes. Owing to their wide range they vary greatly in size, color and other characteristics, and several species have been named by naturalists which may only be varieties of the same species. At any rate, wherever found, the wolf is in many respects the same — cunning, cowardly, voracious. It is one of the most interesting animals for the young naturalist, if for no other reason than the fact that from its species originated man's most faithful friend among dumb creatures — the dog.

THE GRAY WOLF. Wolves cause a great loss to the stock men in Colorado every year. The states are offering a bounty of a hundred dollars per head for them. In the last few years there

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Great Gray Wolves

were 1607 wolves presented for bounty. At that rate in a few years the gray wolf will be exterminated.

The Wolf Dens are divided into four compartments. In the first are several specimens of:

THE GREAT GRAY WOLF (*Canis occidentalis*). The largest of American wolves. Though not so large, it bears a close resemblance to the European wolf. The specimens in this collection are from Colorado.

THE PRAIRIE WOLF, or COYOTE (*Canis latrans*). Was a familiar object on our western plains. It is not so large as the gray wolf. Its color is gray — darker along the spine. It has a bushy tail and short, erect ears. They hunt in packs and range from Mexico to British America.

THE BLACK WOLF (*Canis occidentalis* var. *ater*). Thought by some naturalists to be only a variety of the common wolf, and by others it is regarded as a distinct species.

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THE PECCARY (*Dicotyles torquatus*). A species of wild hog that inhabits Texas and South America. There are two varieties — the collard and the white-lipped. The latter is the larger and fiercer in disposition. It derives its name from a band of white hair that crosses the upper jaw and covers nearly the whole of the lower. The food of the peccary consists of fruits, grain, vegetables and roots. In disposition it is as terrible as the wild boar of India.

THE OSTRICH HOUSE

This department, while given the above name, also contains other specimens. It consists of a series of yards, connected with a building in the rear. In the first department is found:

THE RHEA (*Rhea americana*). This is another member of the ostrich family, and does not attain a greater height than four feet. It is wonderfully swift of foot, but becomes easily confused in the presence of danger. The natives hunt this bird on horseback in South America. They use a "Bola," which is made by sewing a ball of lead into each end of a leather cord several feet long. They whirl this around the head, and let it fly at the running bird, entangling its legs, and permitting its capture.

AFRICAN OSTRICHES (*Struthio camelus*). In the next two divisions will be found some fine specimens of the ostrich. The ostrich proper is distinguished from the rhea, the emu and the cassowary by having but two toes on each foot, being twice the size of the others; by having the head and neck bare of feathers, and by the beauty of its plumage. The brain of the ostrich is very small in proportion to the size of that organ in other birds. The parquet's brain, as compared with the whole body, is as 1 to 45; the eagle's is as 1 to 160, and the ostrich's as 1 to 1200. Inasmuch as it is so foolish as to hide its head in the sand and imagine it is safe from the sight of pursuers, it does not seem strange to know that it has such a small brain. Ostrich farming has become quite an industry in the Pacific States. The first ostriches imported to California came from Cape Town, via Buenos Ayres and New York. Since then they have farmed successfully at Anaheim and Pasadena, Cal., up to the present

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Ostrich

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Emu

time. Ostriches are found exclusively in Africa, and are sold at prices varying according to their breeding, capabilities and the quality of their feathers. Ostrich eggs require six weeks for hatching. The grown bird stands about eight feet high and weighs from 250 to 300 pounds. The male bird is black and the female light gray. They are very hardy and require no shelter in California. During the breeding season the male bird is very fierce and will attack people by kicking forward at them. The

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male gives expression to a sound called "booming," which sounds like the roar of a lion. From forty to fifty feathers are taken from a bird's wing in the plucking season.

THE EMUS (*Dromaeus novae-hollandiae*), in the next two compartments, belong to the ostrich family. They are, except the ostrich, the next largest specie of bird known to man. Large specimens attain the height of six feet. They have feathers on the head and neck. The plumage is brown. They have three toes. Emus pair and the male is quite attentive — even taking its turn at setting. The wings are very short and do not assist them in running, as is the case with the ostrich. It is said that the flesh of its thigh bears a strong resemblance to beef. Its eggs are also valued as food.

THE INDIA SAMBAR DEER (*Cervus hippelaphus*)

It is a large and powerful deer, almost sooty in color, except on the root of the tail and over the eyes it is tan in color. It has a bristly mane all over the neck. It is vicious and morose and inhabits the hilly forests of India.

HOG DEER (*Cervus porcinus*)

A small deer with well-shaped antlers when full-grown. After they shed their winter's coat, the males are spotted during the summer like the axis deer. It is a very nervous animal in captivity.

In the next pen are the African Black-Headed Fat-Tailed Sheep.

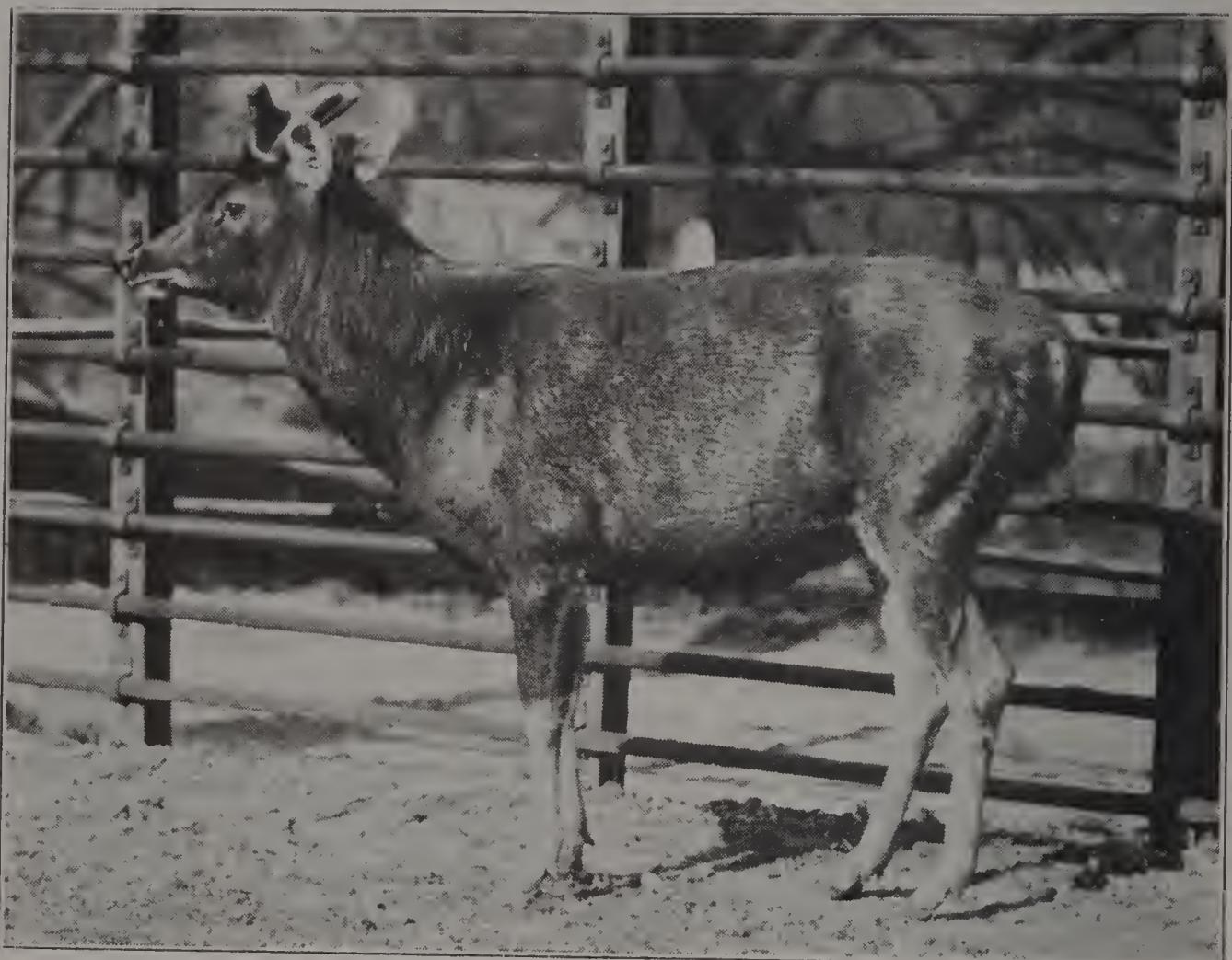
ZEBRULAS

ZEBRULA HORSE (*Equus caballus*). Hybrid between the horse and zebra. Opposite the Wolf Dens, going south, the visitor should take the road leading to the Zebrulas or Hybrid Zebra Yard. This animal is a dark bay color with black stripes showing the small stripes on the front and side of the head like the zebra.

THE RARE PRJEVALSKY HORSES (*Equus prjevalskii*)

These wild horses are from western Mongolia. This species of horses are supposed to be the ancestors of our domestic

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India Sambar Deer



Zebrula Horse

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Rare Prjevalsky Horse

horse. They have no forelock, the mane is short and upright and hogged, extending from between the ears to the withers. The ears are short. The parents of these horses were captured in 1900 by an expedition sent out by Carl Hagenbeck. About fifty colts were captured by the wild Khirgiz horsemen employed by Carl Hagenbeck, but only twenty head arrived in Hamburg alive.

BLACK YAK (*Poephagus grunniens*)

The yak, or grunting ox, is found in the mountains of Thibet. In its wild state it possesses a sullen disposition, and uses its horns with terrible effect. It may be domesticated, however. It is related to the bison. It is a very handsome animal, and has a proud, erect carriage. It has extremely long hair, which is used in the manufacture of various fabrics. Its bushy tail is highly prized by the Tartars, who employ it as an insignia of rank, and by the Chinese who paint it and use it as a fly-flapper.

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Black Yak

THE STAG OR RED DEER (*Cervus elephas*)

This is the noble animal which was formerly so plentiful in Europe, and now exists only in greatly reduced numbers, owing to the pursuit of it by hunters. It roams the wide forests no longer, but many fine specimens are preserved in private parks. The red deer is an expert swimmer and good runner. It can be domesticated but is of an uncertain temper. The stags sometimes engage in the most terrific combats.

Coming back to the main walk again and going east, the visitor comes to the European wild boars.

THE WILD BOAR (*Sus scrofa*)

Is supposed to be the parent stock of all the varieties of the domestic hog. It has a short and thick body, straight ears, black bristly hair, and angular tusks which curve out and upwards. These animals defend themselves from the attacks of wild

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Stag or Red Deer

beasts by forming a circle, and showing a savage front to the enemy. They inhabit Europe, Asia and Africa.

THE BEAR PITS

The term *Ursidae* is applied to a family of animals widely distributed over the earth. Though confined to a very few species, they are exceedingly interesting because some species are very large and ferocious animals, while all possess curious and similar habits. Some zoologists claim that the bears are not naturally carnivorous; they are so only from necessity. Their natural food seems to be roots, nuts, honey and insects, and they resort to carnivorous food only when they can not secure that which is of a herbivorous character. They will not ordinarily attack men, but when they do so, the person attacked is certainly in imminent danger. The bears are all plantigrade, walking on the sole of the foot. This enables them to walk on their hind feet, assuming an erect position with ease. All bears, except

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Bear Pits

grizzlies and polars, climb trees readily. The cinnamon bear and the black bear are both North American bears.

THE POLAR BEAR (*Ursus maritimus*). Up among the snowdrifts and icebergs of the farthest Arctic regions is found that magnificent species of the *Ursidae*, known as the polar bear. It seldom ranges below the 55th parallel. How far north it may be found is not known, but explorers have found it on the 88th parallel, and it doesn't seem to be susceptible in any degree to cold; it may probably occasionally take a contemplative view of the landscape while sitting on the North Pole itself. It has yellowish-white, soft hair, and an elongated, flat head, long neck and legs. Its feet are large, and the soles are covered with hair, while its toes are connected by membrane. Thus has nature provided for its securing a foothold on icebergs, and facilitating its travel in the frozen regions of the north. Some of these animals attain a length of nine feet. They feed on seals, fish, walruses, etc. It is an expert swimmer, having no difficulty in capturing its prey.

The two splendid specimens were captured in 1919 when they

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Polar Bears

were about six months old. They inhabit the whole of the Arctic Ocean.

THE GRIZZLY BEAR (*Ursus horribilis*). A North American animal, and was formerly found in the Rocky Mountain chain and among the mountains of the Pacific Coast. It is so called grizzly because it has an intermixture in its fur of gray hair with black and brown. It is the most ferocious of North American animals and bears some resemblance to the brown bear of Europe, but is much larger.

THE BLACK BEAR (*Ursus americanus*). It is the most familiar species in America, where it exists under a variety of names. It feeds on berries, fruits and succulent vegetables; it also has a penchant for raiding pig-stys. In size and form it resembles the brown bear of Europe and Asia, but the color is a uniform glossy, jet black, except on the muzzle, which is fawn colored. It is exceedingly fond of honey and will climb the loftiest trees in quest of it.

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Brown Bear

THE BROWN BEAR (*Ursus arctos*). A native of Europe and Asia. It is a savage animal and its habits are solitary. It seeks unfrequented parts of the country. For a fierce animal, it is susceptible to training, and is frequently seen going through mimic performances in the ring, and dancing awkwardly to a rude song or a tune played on some musical instrument. In order to tame this animal however, it is necessary to capture it young and hold it in restraint. Most keepers of such trained animals keep them muzzled. The weight of an adult brown bear is from 700 to 800 pounds.

THE MALAYAN, or SUN BEAR (*Ursus malayanus*). The head of the malayan bear is not flat, but is rounded above, rising to an arch immediately behind the nose. It has a mouth capable of great expansion, and a long, narrow tongue, which it can extend almost a foot. Its claws are long, sharp, and admirably adapted for digging. Its fur is soft and short, black and glossy. It has a V-shaped spot of orange on its breast. It is highly susceptible to training and when trained is docile and amusing.

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THE CINNAMON BEAR (*Ursus cinnamomeus*). American mammalogists do not consider the cinnamon bear a distinct variety. It is nothing else than a black bear.

THE HIMALAYAN BEAR (*Ursus torquatus*). This bear is found in the highlands of India and South China. It is the handsomest of the two Asiatic species. It is a very good tree climber, has very large ears and white crescent on its breast.

NOTE : The bears in the collection are divided between the pits on the road leading from the Ostrich House and wild horses and the pits adjacent to the Winter Quarters Building.

FOX HOUSE

This building is divided into two compartments, the one containing specimens of the gray fox of North America, and the other a number of red foxes.

FOXES

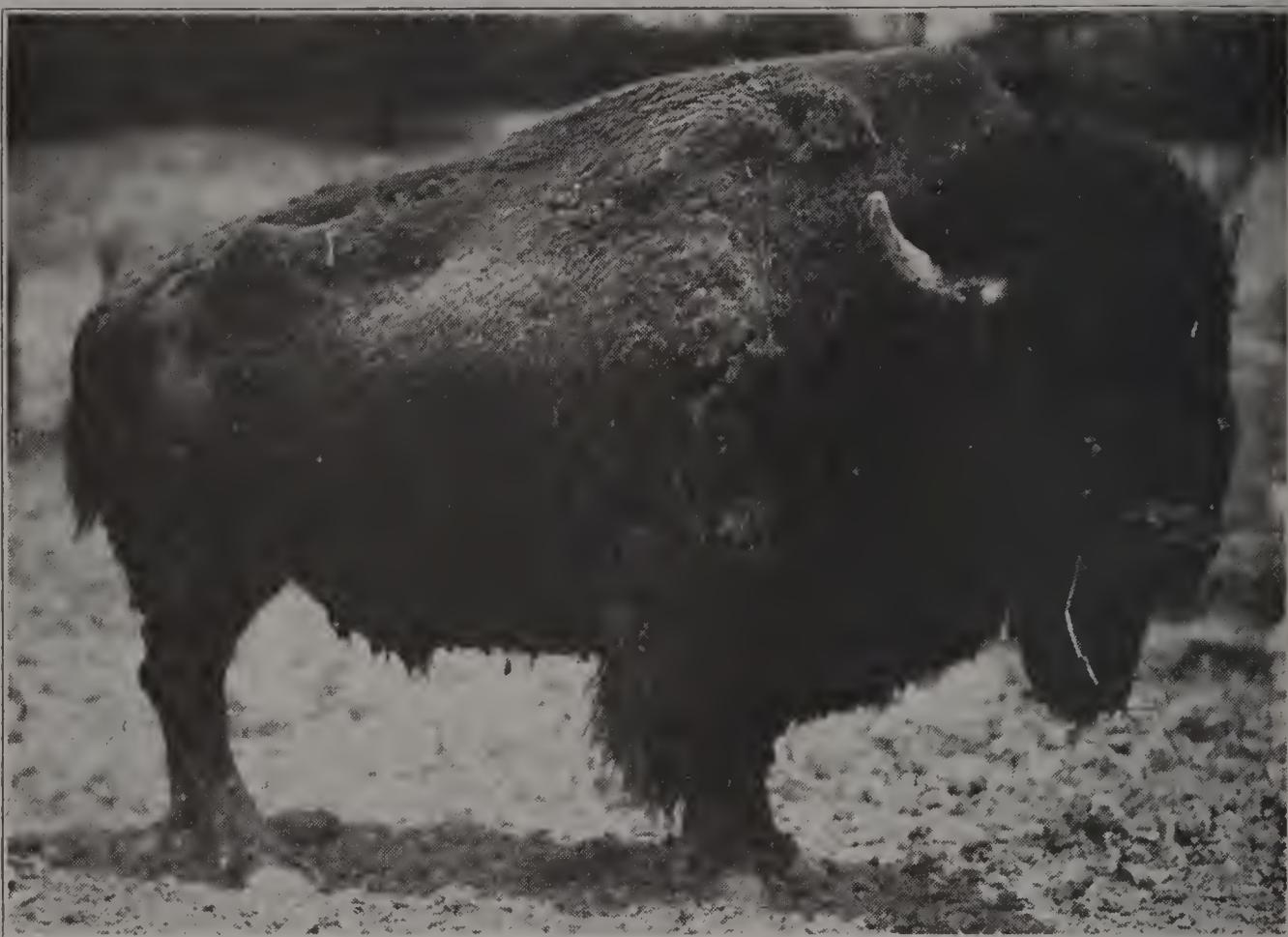
There are fourteen known species of foxes. These little animals are placed in the genus *Canis* by some naturalists, together with dogs and wolves, but more eminent zoologists have placed them in a separate genus *Fulvus*, because the pupil of the eye in the fox is elongated, while in the animals composing the genus *Canis* it is circular. All foxes are more or less white beneath, and the tip of the bushy tail is usually white. A sharp muzzle, erect, pointed ears, and bright, alert eyes are their characteristics. Their food consists of rabbits, poultry and birds. The fox is an inveterate thief and wrecks sad havoc on the poultry yard. It is exceedingly difficult to capture because of its extraordinary cunning. It seems to intuitively guess the design of the trap, and to discover it though it be concealed with the utmost care. The fox is widely distributed, being found in all the temperate and northern regions of the Old and the New World.

HOME OF THE RED FOX AND THE SWIFT

Here are some interesting species of the Fox family:

RED Fox (*Canis fulvus*). By some naturalists the red fox is regarded as only a variety of the common species. Its color is

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Buffalo

reddish brown; its hair is long and thick, and the colder the climate, the longer and thicker its hair. Its tail is bushy. Its valuable fur makes it an object of the hunter's quest.

THE KIT FOX or SWIFT FOX (*Canis velox*). This is silver-gray in color, which makes it easily distinguishable from the red foxes and others. It also has a broader head, smaller ears and shorter legs. It is common in the western States.

Opposite the Fox House, the visitor can take the steps going to the Buffalo Yards.

THE BUFFALO RANGE

THE AMERICAN BUFFALO (*Bison americanus*). The thunder of the hoofs of this animal, moving swiftly over the western plains, in herds numbering millions, is no longer heard. Like the Indian, it will soon be only a memory of the past. Hunting the bison was not only a national but an international fad, and they were ruthlessly killed. Buffalo Bill and his kind, with English

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"sportsmen" and American army officers, vied with one another in the wanton slaughter. From 1872 to 1874, millions were killed, and the pursuit of them was kept up until they are now almost extinct. A small band is preserved in Yellowstone Park under the protection of the government, and the leading zoological gardens of the world have a few specimens. The last small herd known in Colorado was shot by a party of foreigners, who crossed the ocean for the sole purpose of enjoying the renown of a bison hunt.

Though the bison is a very large animal, sometimes weighing nearly a ton, it is exceedingly active, and marvelously fleet of foot. Its thick hair and shaggy mane make its body seem larger than it really is, and out of proportion to its slender legs. It has short, slightly curved horns, which it uses for defense and in its search for food under earth and snow. If taken when young, bison may be domesticated. The herd in our collection contains some fine specimens.

The number of buffaloes in captivity in the United States in 1922 was 3503. The number of buffaloes throughout the world was 9139.

Returning from the buffaloes, the visitor follows the roadway leading to the top of the hill near the Badger Cage.

THE BADGER CAGE

This contains a number of American Badgers (*Meles taxus*). These animals belong to the skunk family. They live on the ground and have great burrowing proclivities. Those at the Zoo will dig down to a distance of seven feet until they reach the cement bottom, then they will return to commence their work of digging over again. They are constantly at work, never idle, and are a splendid object lesson for anyone of worthless, indolent habits. Its skin is loose and thick, so that the teeth of other animals can make but little impression on it, while the badger can actually turn itself around and take a bite at its assailant.

THE BARASINGHA DEER (*Cervus duvauceli*)

It is also called the India swamp deer. In summer the coat of

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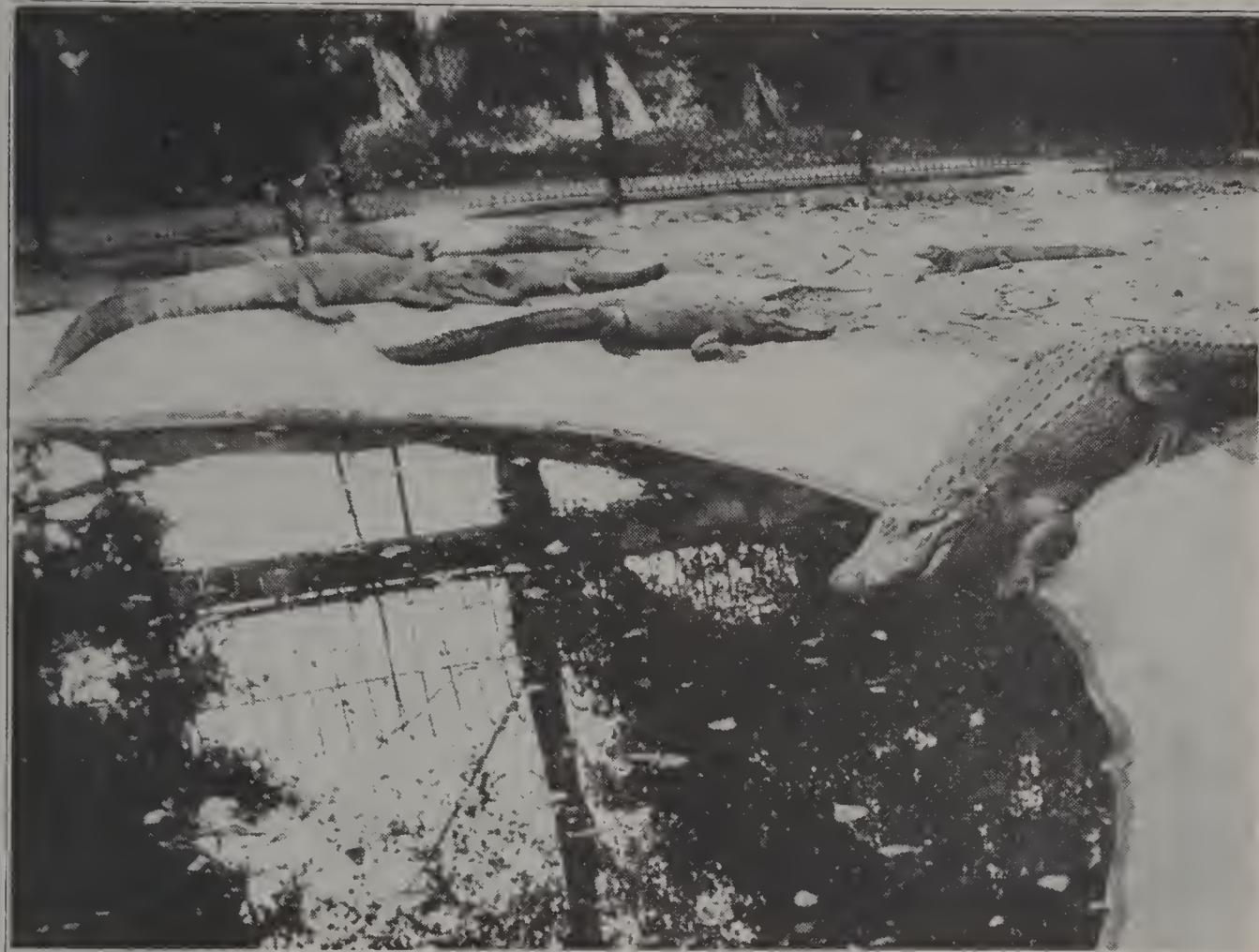
Barasingha Deer

this animal is a golden-yellow color and dappled. It has been known to shed its antlers at times twice in a year.

ALLIGATOR BASIN

THE ALLIGATORS (*Alligator mississippiensis*) are found in the rivers and bayous of the Gulf States. Crocodiles are natives of Egypt, southern Asia and Africa. Alligators are the largest of the reptilian order. By virtue of their immense size, muscular power, voracious appetite and formidable, sharp teeth, they are absolute monarchs of the rivers in the countries which they inhabit. Human beings are even attacked and carried off by these monster aquatic reptiles. It may be added that its movements on land are quite slow and sluggish. It crawls along by alternately moving each leg in the manner of a quadruped when

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Alligators

walking. The alligator is very powerful, and in an attack or defense uses its large tail. It approaches its prey in the water by swimming silently toward it. It is very careful not to ruffle the water. It approaches its prey sidewise, the body and head being concealed, and, when certain of its aim, it strikes the object with its tail, full force, with the circle toward his jaws. As the tail makes the stroke the jaws are opened to their fullest extent to receive the object. There are several very large specimens of the alligator family in our collection.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE ZOO

South of the Alligator Basin is the first cage owned by the Zoological Society. It was built by order of Mr. Andrew Erkenbrecher in 1868 for the Society of Acclimatization. Inasmuch as the Zoological Society originated from this Society, this cage may be regarded as the foundation of our beautiful Zoo. The cage is kept neatly painted, and is held in reverence

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First Cage Owned by the Zoological Society

by the stockholders. It always contains several varieties of birds.

THE PRAIRIE DOG VILLAGE

The visitor next turns to the right, where he will find his attention directed to the Prairie Dog Village, a large enclosure surrounded by a fence of iron and wire. The foundation is sunk seven feet in the ground in order to prevent the very small rodents from burrowing out. This village is divided into two parts: The larger part contains the prairie dog proper, while the smaller is given over to the mink. The Prairie Dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) are very interesting little animals. They are found in abundance in the west between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. These animals live in large communities in some localities, and the ground is honeycombed for miles in extent with their burrows. They are called prairie dogs because their cry resembles the short, sharp bark of a small dog.

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Sea Lion

THE SEA LION BASIN

THE SEA LION (*Zalophus californianus*). This interesting department is located opposite the Prairie Dog Village. It is a large circular enclosure, sixty feet in diameter. It is enclosed by a high substantial fence of iron. A rookery, twenty-five feet in diameter, is located in the center. Here are generally found several fine specimens. The sea lion is properly known by the name hair seal. They are found in large numbers on the west coast of California, southward. They breed in captivity and it is not uncommon to find baby sea lions in our collection. The sea lions we now have were captured at the Santa Barbara Islands, which are located about fifty miles south of San Francisco. The mode of capturing these animals is simple,

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yet very exciting. It is very difficult to capture a large male sea lion. Parties desiring to capture sea lions go to Santa Barbara, where they engage men for this purpose who have had years of experience in capturing them. Four or five experts of this character usually approach the animals that are out on the rocks near the beach and select from a hundred or more the one which they desire to capture. The animals start for the water and when they arrive at a convenient place on the beach three lassoes are thrown simultaneously, one over the animal's neck, one over either of his front flippers, and one over the rear flippers. The lasso over his rear flipper takes away the motive power of the animal. The ropes are held by some of the men while a large box, which has already been made, without cover, is carefully stood on end behind the animal and then dropped over him as he lies stretched at full length on the sand. Small ropes are worked under the animal and the box, and then lashed to the top of the box. At a given signal the ropes are loosened, the box turned over, and the animal held on his back until the cover is securely nailed down. At feeding time when they observe the approach of their keeper the sea lions become greatly excited. Their agility as they dart through the water, and their reckless plunges from the rookery to capture the fish thrown by their keeper, causes the water to splash in all directions, and it is not only amusing to see the animals capture their food but also to see the spectators get out of the way of the water. The rookery is greatly enjoyed by the sea lions, who frequently climb upon it in bright days and there sun themselves for hours at a time.

THE RACCOON TREE

This is always very interesting to visitors. A high wire netting, arched with tin, surrounds it so that they can not climb out. There are always a large number of raccoons here, and they are seen running around over the ground and climbing out on the branches of the tree. They are of quite a good-natured disposition, and it is quite interesting to watch their movements. A description of the raccoon is given in another part of this book.

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Raccoon Tree



Kemper Log Cabin

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Himalayan Thar Goat

KEMPER LOG CABIN

This log cabin is the oldest homestead now standing in the Miami. It was built by Rev. James Kemper, on Kemper Lane, Walnut Hills, in 1804 and was occupied by him and his family as soon as completed. This historic cabin in order to be preserved, was removed and set up in the Zoological Garden a few years ago, by the Kemper Log House and Historic Relics Association, which was organized for the specific purpose of preserving this homestead, and it is now being maintained in the Zoo under their auspices.

THE HIMALAYAN THAR GOAT (*Hemitragus jemlaicus*)
A native of the Himalayas of northern India. A large and
handsome goat. [72]

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SUMMER REPTILE CAGE

This is west of the Club House and usually contains several varieties of harmless snakes, such as the black snake, the coach whip snake, the garter snake, Say's king snake, the pine snake, and the indigo snake.

The snake family may be divided into three sub-classes — the vipers, which possess poison fangs, the harmless snakes, which do not possess poison fangs, and the boa constrictors, which, though their bite is non-poisonous, are almost as dangerous as vipers, because they kill their foes and their prey by the constriction of their coils about the victim.

Vipers have no teeth in the upper jaw except two long and poisonous fangs. The lower jaw is well supplied with teeth. Both jaws are feeble in action. In proportion to the neck, the head is large and very wide behind. To this class of vipers belongs the celebrated and dreaded fer-de-lance, also the rattlesnake, which is a native of America and which is embraced in the family *Crotalidae*. This is a word derived from the Greek and meaning "rattlers." Moccasins and copperheads also belong to this family. They have two fangs grooved and fitted to discharge the liquid poison which lies in a sac at root of the fangs. The rattlesnake sometimes grows to be six feet in length. It has a horny protuberance on the end of its tail called a rattle. Its whirring noise gives warning of its presence. It is supposed that the sections into which the rattle is divided denote the age of the snake, but this is an erroneous belief. There are fifteen species of rattlesnakes.

THE NORTHERN RATTLESNAKE (*Crotalus horridus*). One of the most common of this dreaded species.

THE DIAMOND RATTLESNAKE (*Crotalus adamanteus*). Strictly a southern species, confined to the seaboard below the Carolinas. Its habits differ from the northern, particularly in the fact that it is found in damp, shady places.

THE HARMLESS SNAKES. Found in summer in an outside cage near the Club House. There are quite a number of these to be found in America. One of the most common is :

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THE BLACK SNAKE (*Coluber constrictor*), United States. It is absolutely harmless, being devoid of fangs, though it frequently attains a size so that its appearance is certain to cause a fright. It is sometimes called the racer because of its great speed. Though not a dangerous snake, it has an irascible temper, and will frequently attack the object of its wrath, inflicting a severe bite. Its haunts are the edges of streams, ponds and lakes, and it is most frequently found in shady places. Being fond of rats and other vermin, it is really a useful reptile.

THE INDIGO SNAKE (*Spilotes couperi*). The color of this snake is a dark indigo blue. It resembles the black snake; however, it has a thicker body. Because it frequents the burrows of the gopher, it is sometimes called the gopher snake. It is quite common in Florida.

THE SCARLET KING SNAKE (*Ophibolus doliatus*). Also an inhabitant of Florida, though it is found as far north as North Carolina. It is usually three feet in length.

THE CORN SNAKE (*Callopeltis guttatus*), Southern States. One of the most handsome of the reptiles. It is common in many parts of Florida, though not very frequently seen. It remains in hiding during the day, and as soon as the sun sets, it comes forth from its hiding place and renders service to man by catching rats and mice. Its general color is a rich chestnut red, with patches of a brighter and deeper red edged with black running along its sides.

THE PINE SNAKE (*Pityophis melanoleucus*). Also called the bull snake; is found in the eastern part of the United States.

THE CHICKEN SNAKE (*Callopeltis quadriplagiatus*). Found in the Southern States. It gets its name because of the fact that it is an inveterate chicken thief. It enters farmyards and steals young chickens.

COMMON GARTER SNAKE (*Thamophis sirtalis*). These are found in all parts of America. There are several varieties.

THE COACH WHIP SNAKE (*Bascanium flagellum*). This is peculiar to the Gulf States. It is so called because of its long and slender shape, resembling the thong of a coach whip. They are generally grey in color.

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THE GREEN SNAKE (*Cyclopis vernalis*). This is closely allied to the preceding species. It is also a native of America. Its color is grass green and it is singularly active.

BOAS and PYTHONS. As stated elsewhere, they have no poisonous fangs, but are regarded as dangerous snakes because they have a characteristic constricting organization. The name of boa constrictor is popularly applied to all of them, but true boas are found in the tropics of the New World. The most prominent members of the constricting reptiles are the Anaconda and the Boa of South America and the Python (*Python sabae*) of Africa. They kill their prey by compression, and the articulation of their jaws and lips admit of great distension, so that they can, without difficulty, swallow animals much larger than themselves. Many strange stories are told of the sizes to which they attain, but it is not probable that they are more than thirty feet in length.

THE SQUIRREL CAGE

South of the Reptile Cage will be found the Squirrel Cage. In the collection are generally to be found the Common Fox Squirrel (*Sciurus vulpinus*), United States, the Gray Squirrel (*S. carolinensis*), United States, the Black Squirrel (*S. niger*), Canada, and the Southern Fox Squirrel (*Sciurus var cinereus*), Southern States.

The gray squirrel is subject to color variation. The black and the white squirrel belong to the gray species. Opposite the Squirrel Cage is the Summer Garden and Pergola.

WINTER QUARTERS

From the Pergola take the main walk leading to the Club House. On the east end of the Club House take the walk leading to the bridge. Before crossing the bridge, take walk to the left leading to the Winter Quarters. This building is occupied in the summer time by a miscellaneous collection of fancy chickens, pigeons, rabbits and large snakes.

In the winter the rabbits, pigeons and chickens are removed

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Winter Quarters

to other buildings, and the cranes, ibis and other large birds are housed in this building.

The large outdoor cage at north end of this building contains two very fine specimens, consisting of the black and Himalayan bear. The latter inhabits northern India and China. These animals were previously mentioned elsewhere.

On entering this building the visitor will see several varieties of rare pigeons, which are as follows:

THE WHITE-CROWNED PIGEON (*Columba leucocephala*), from West Indies.

THE WHITE-WINGED DOVE, West Indies.

THE CAROLINA DOVE (*Zenaidura carolinensis*), North America.

THE BLOOD-BREASTED PIGEON (*Phlogaenas luzonica*), Philippine Islands.

THE AUSTRALIAN PIGEON (*Ocyphaps lophotes*).

THE EUROPEAN FOREST PIGEON.

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THE NICOBAR PIGEON (*Calloenas nicobarica*) from Philippine Islands.

THE BAND-TAILED PIGEON from California.

THE FAN-TAILED PIGEON (*Columba livia domestica*), Europe.

THE CROWNED PIGEON (*Goura coronata*). About the size of a guinea fowl. Its fine crest is always expanded. It has a deep and uniform slate-blue color. A native of Java and New Guinea.

The different varieties of poultry usually to be seen in the collection are as follows:

The white plymouth rock, the buff plymouth rock, the silver-laced wyandottes, the white leghorn, the single-comb brown leghorn, the black minorcas, the partridge cochins, the houdans.

In the row of cages on the west side of this building are kept the Belgian hare, the angora rabbit, the Himalayan rabbit and the lap-eared rabbit from Europe. In the adjoining cage are a number of domestic rabbits and wood hares. The term grey rabbits is very commonly used to designate both varieties. The hare does not burrow.

THE GUINEA PIG (*Cavia porcellus*). The original home of the guinea pig is in South America, but it has become domesticated in all parts of the world. It is an inoffensive and defenseless animal. It is lively, though lacking in intelligence. It quarrels with its fellows, but is gentle toward other animals. Though called a pig, it is not one. It is a member of the *Rodentia*. Its color is variable — white, red, and black. The bare portions of the skin are flesh colored. Its eyes are brown. It has no tail. It is a strict vegetarian in eating.

Opposite the entrance of this building is a large cage enclosed with glass. Here are kept the boas and large python snakes. The latter average from twenty to twenty-four feet in length. The ground color of the boa is a rich brown, and a broad chain of rich, blackish horizontal spots and pale white runs along its back. These dark and pale spots alternate, forming a very pretty costume. Pythons do not differ materially in their habits from the boas of the New World. They are found as far as the Malay Archipelago and the west and south of Africa. In the collection are a number of Tree Boas (*Epicrates ongulifer*)

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that inhabit Cuba, the Common Boa of South America, and the West African Python.

THE GILA MONSTER (*Heloderma suspectum*)

Is found in desert regions of New Mexico and Arizona. It was for a long time believed to be venomous. The present opinion, however, is that while it possesses venomous powers, the animal's bite is seldom fatal.

THE CARP POND

Carp, as a rule, inhabit fresh water. They feed on worms, insects, aquatic plants and young fish. Some of the carp in this pond weigh eighteen pounds. As visitors are in the habit of feeding them, they are quite tame and rise to the surface on the approach of visitors in anticipation of being fed. There are also quite a number of large gold fish in with the carp.

After crossing the bridge and to the left, are the Zebu Yards.



Zebus

ZEBU YARDS

Zebus are a curious sort of cattle found in India, China and the east coast of Africa. It is probable, however, that their original home was India, and that they were afterwards distributed to the other countries named. There are a number of different breeds, and they range in size from a large ox to a Newfoundland dog. They vary greatly in appearance. While the hump is a characteristic of all, in some of the cows it is so small as to be hardly perceptible. In some parts of India it also does duty as a horse, being either saddled or harnessed. Under such circumstances it may take journeys of considerable length.

WOODCHUCK AND SKUNK CAGE

THE SKUNK (*Mephitis americana*), also called pole cat, is a common creature throughout America, and is one of the most destructive thieves with which farmers have to contend, stealing, as it does, both eggs and chickens. It is rather prettily marked with white and black stripes. It has a bushy tail, and though small in size, it has the power of emitting an odor so penetrating that no amount of washing or disinfecting can subdue it. All skunks in our collection are deodorized. In the next cage is :

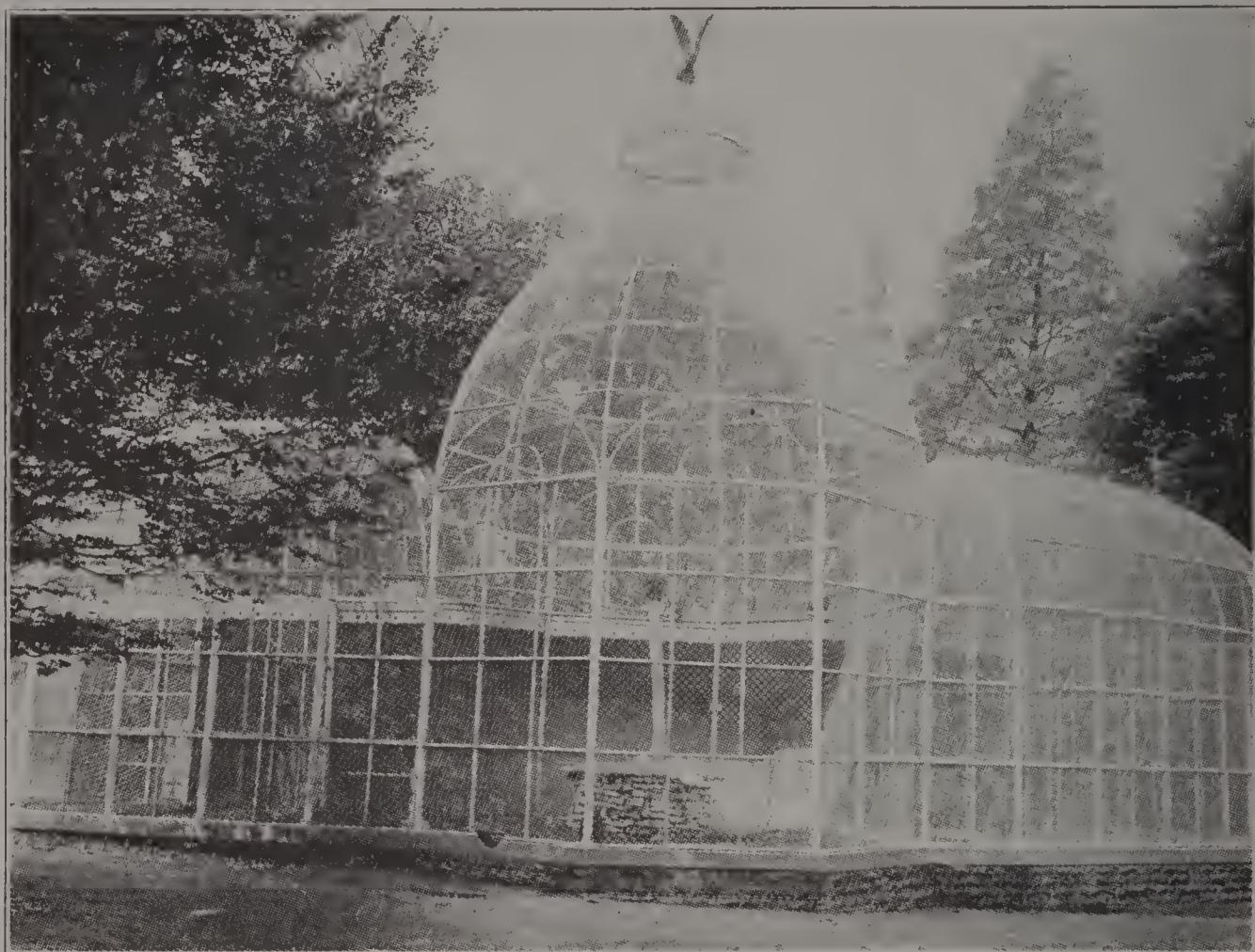
THE WOODCHUCK (*Arctomys monax*). The woodchuck is known in this part of the country, as the ground hog. Everyone is familiar with the superstition which says that the weather for six succeeding weeks depends on the ground hog's seeing or not seeing his shadow on the second day of February. The wood-chuck makes his home on the side-hill.

THE OWL HOUSE

THE BARN OWL (*Strix flammea*) from United States. Owls are to be found over the whole world. Their habits are almost without exception nocturnal, as they are abroad by night and hidden away by day. They are not readily seen. About 175 species are known, but they are so much alike that our common

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barn owl is a very good type of the group. It feeds chiefly on mice in its wild state.



THE EAGLE CAGE

This is a very large and handsome building, divided into seven compartments and containing eagles, vultures, hawks and owls. All of these birds belong to the order *Raptore*, or Birds of Prey. This order contains over 500 species, and they are widely distributed over the world. Their characteristics are strong curved beaks, and large, strong feet supplied with powerful claws. Most of them are carnivorous, some capturing live prey, while others prefer carrion. To this latter class belong the vultures, or condor.

THE CONDOR (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*). The condor is an inhabitant of the great mountain system of South America. In dimensions it is the largest and most formidable of the vulture family. The expanse of its wings will reach ten feet. When in full plumage, the male condor may easily be distinguished from the

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female by its crest which extends over the top of the head and part of the beak. It was long supposed that the vultures discovered their prey at a distance of several miles by sense of smell, but it is now generally admitted that they are guided chiefly by their keen eyesight. In walking, their gait is slow and heavy, and their body is maintained in a horizontal position. When about to fly they are compelled to take several leaps before they can raise their weight from the ground. The collection includes the Pondicherry (*Vulture calvus*) and Black Vulture (*Catharista atrata*).

THE CINEREOUS VULTURE (*Vultur cinerus*). This vulture has a spread of wings of eight feet and inhabits southern Europe.

THE GRIFFON VULTURE (*Gyps fulvus*). Not quite as large as the former and inhabits northern Europe.

BUZZARDS. They are generally very large and are heavy in their flight. The eagles are closely allied with them. The collection in the Garden includes the Turkey Buzzard (*Cathartes aura*) of North America, which is too familiar to be described, and the Caracara (*Polyborus cheriway*), which is noted for its slender beak and talons. Their prey consists mostly of reptiles and insects. They feed on offal and carrion, and in this resemble the vultures. Their plumage is brown, marked with white.

HAWKS. The collection of hawks includes the Red-Tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*), the Red-Shouldered Hawk, and the Sparrow Hawk (*Falcon sparverius*).

OWLS

Large, soft, blinking eyes, surrounded by a peculiar disk of feathers which radiate, making a funnel-shaped depression, a small-hooked beak, just discernible among the downy plumage which surrounds it, and a round head, are characteristic of the members of the owl family, which, by reason of their uniform look of wisdom, have been selected as symbols of wisdom itself. Almost without exception owls are nocturnal, and their organs of vision are peculiarly adapted for such life. They can not endure the glare of daylight, their eyes being formed expressly

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for the dimmer twilight of evening and dawn. Light bewilders an owl, causing it to blink uncomfortably and with as much apparent distress as a human being brought suddenly from a room of inky blackness into the broad glare of the noonday. Among the owls in our collection are:

THE SNOWY OWL (*Nyctea niveo*). Which is found in arctic and semi-arctic regions. It is a day-flying bird and a terrible foe to the small mammals as well as the small birds. It is also a good fisherman; it catches fish by skimming the surface of streams and snatching them as they rise after food.

THE SCREECH OWL (*Scops asio*). This is familiar to all farmers. It is about nine inches in length and has buff plumage streaked with black, white and gray. It feeds on rats and mice and is regarded as a friend by farmers.

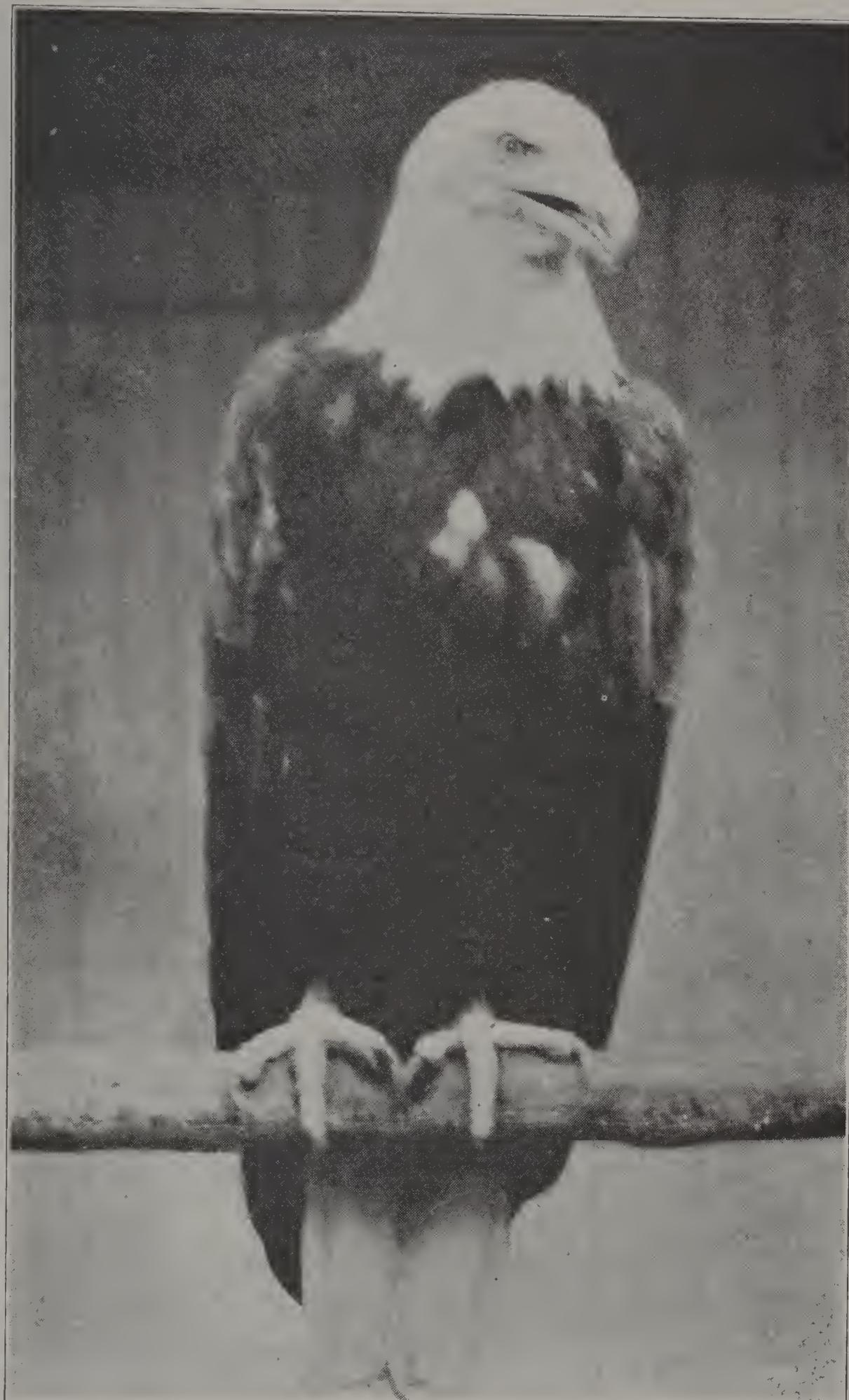
THE GREAT HORNED OWL (*Bubo virginianus*). This is the largest owl found in the United States. It is so called because of the tuft of feathers on each side of its head. It is also frequently called the cat owl, because the tufts are erected at will, and when erected, give its head a feline appearance. Its prey consists of young rabbits, squirrels, rats and mice, partridges and small birds. It frequently prowls around farm yards and carries off chickens from the roost. This owl is rarely seen abroad by day; never unless disturbed.

There are usually from ten to twelve eagles in the collection. They are of particular interest to the people of the United States because, by reason of their elevated and splendid flying, the bald eagle was long ago selected as typifying American freedom.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

North America. This is the largest and most magnificent of these noble birds. It is found in almost all parts of the world. Its color is a rich, blackish brown; its head and neck are covered with golden red feathers. These give the bird its name. The female is generally the larger, sometimes measuring three feet six inches and eight feet in expanse of wings.

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Bald or White-Headed Eagle

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THE BALD OR WHITE-HEADED EAGLE (*Haliaetus leucocephalus*)

This bird is so called because of its white head and neck. Like the golden eagle, it lives constantly with its mate. Its general color is a deep, brownish-black in the adult, though its head and neck are still white. Although it is regarded as the emblem of the United States, it is interesting to quote what Benjamin Franklin said: "For my part, I wish that the Bald Eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country. He is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly. Besides, he is a rank coward; the little kingbird, not bigger than a sparrow, attacks him boldly and drives him out of the district."

AUTOMOBILE ENTRANCE

On the left of the Eagle Cage one finds himself near the automobile entrance, where some days as many as 800 machines come through and are parked inside the Zoo Garden.

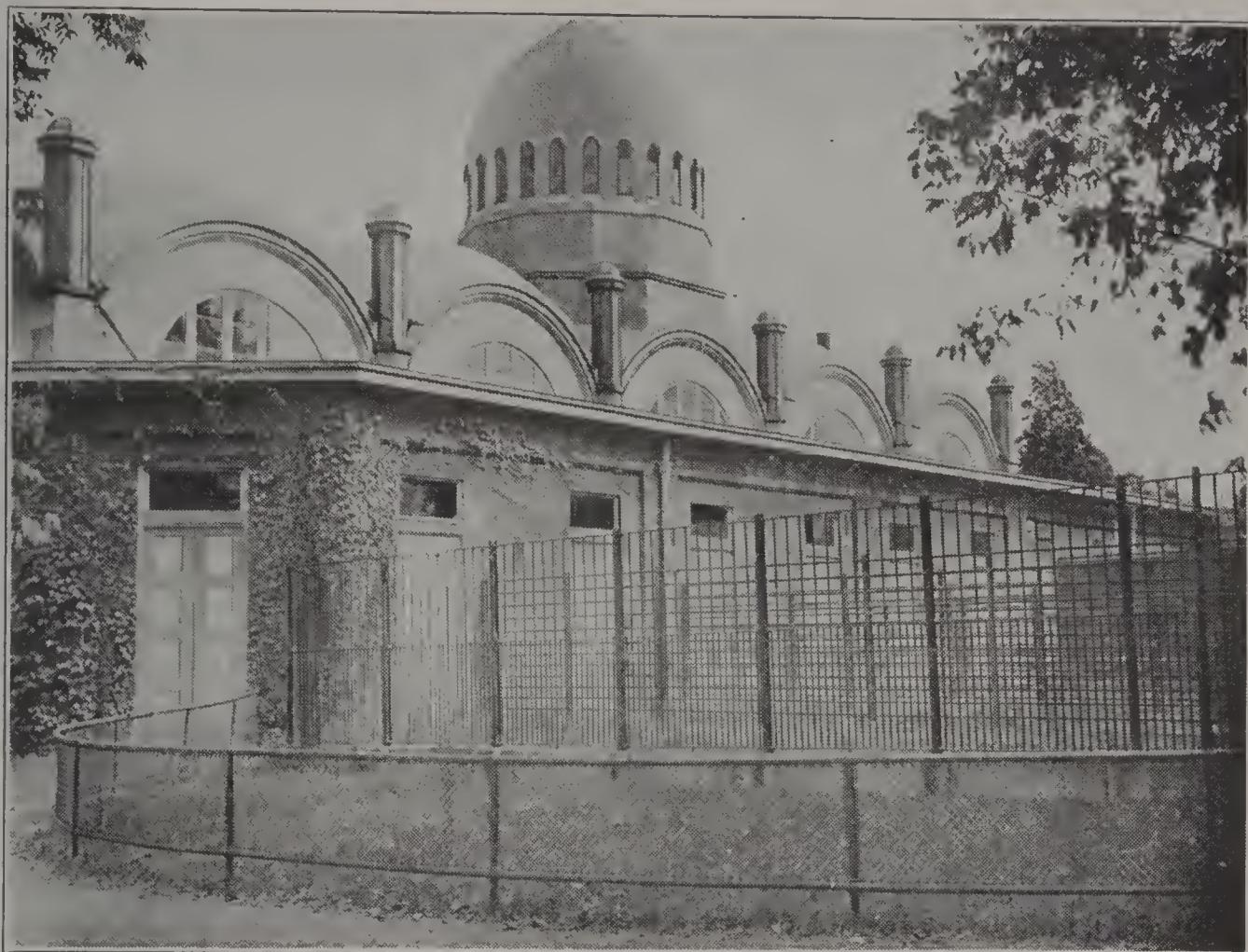
HERBIVORA BUILDING

On leaving the Eagle Cage, turn west a short distance to the steps leading to the Herbivora Building. This is a fine concrete structure, of East Indian type of architecture. It is 175 feet long and 75 feet in width. The center dome is 70 feet high. In this building are housed a number of animals, that belong to the order of *Ungulates*, or hoofed animals. The ox, sheep, goat, antelope, giraffe, the ass, zebra, tapir, reindeer, camel, rhinoceros, hippopotamus and elephant belong to this order.

ELEPHANTS

There are two distinct species of elephants: The Indian Elephant (*Elephas indicus*), inhabiting Asia, and the African Elephant (*Elephas africanus*). The latter may be distinguished from the Asiatic by the dimensions of the head, which is much shorter, rounded and somewhat convex. The ears are of enormous size, covering the back of the head and neck. In the

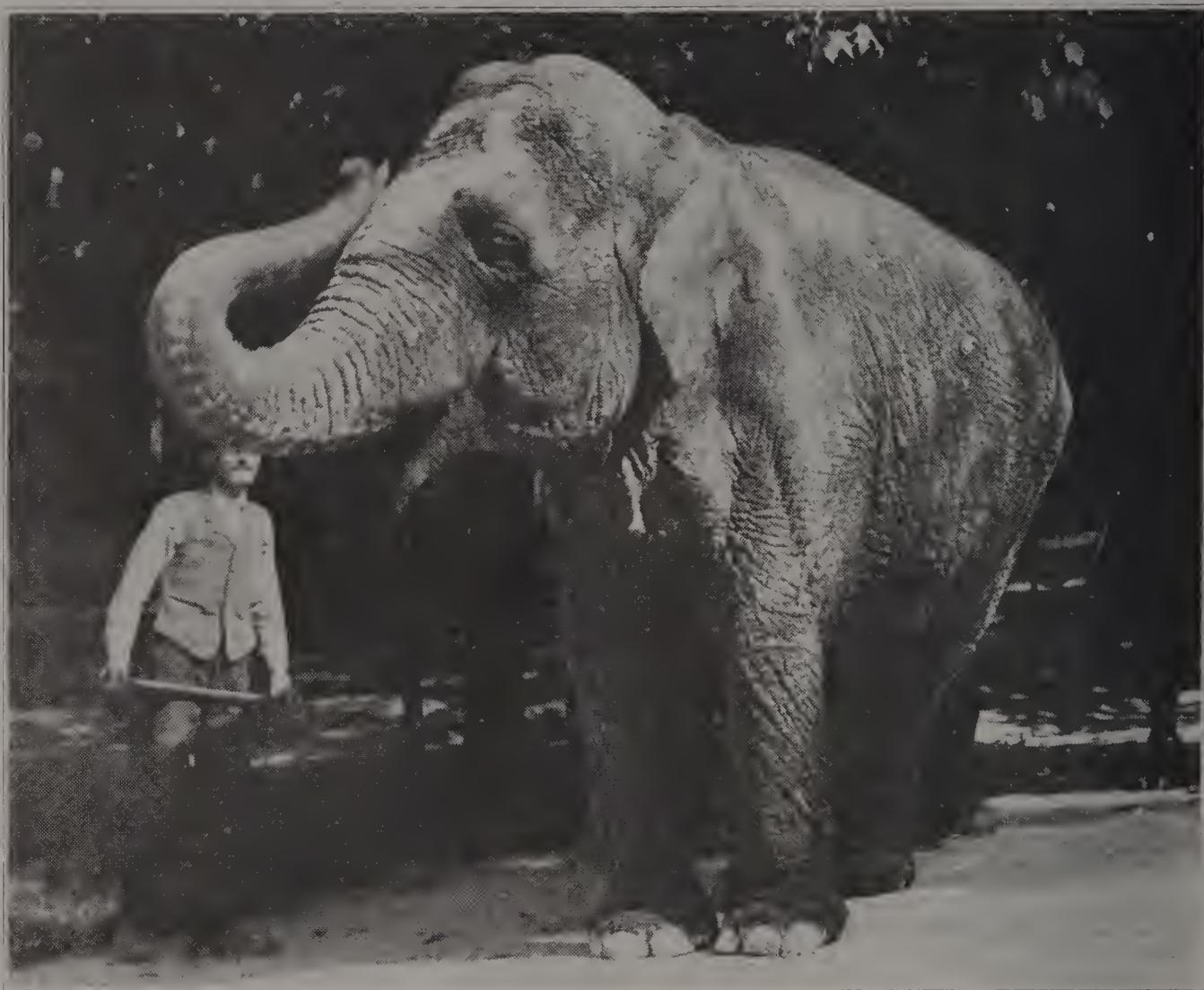
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Herbivora Building

African species both the male and female have tusks, those of the male being larger and heavier than those of the female. Unlike the Asiatic elephant, the African has three toes on its hind feet instead of four. It is also larger in size than the Asiatic species. Elephants can not stand cold, and suffer equally from excessive heat. In their native element they avoid the burning rays of the sun by penetrating into the thickest forest. All elephants are fond of bathing, their large body being of great advantage to them in swimming. When they swim in deep water they erect their trunk through which they breathe, and by doing so they have no fear of being drowned. The Asiatic elephants are generally supposed to be more intelligent and docile, also much superior in strength to those in Africa. The average height of the Indian elephant is about eight and one-half feet. At the age of thirty years the elephant reaches maturity. The period of gestation is twenty-two months. The female brings forth only one young at a time. Some authors have claimed that the young elephant nurses with its trunk,

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Elephant

but it has since been ascertained from reliable authority that the young elephant nurses with its mouth, like other animals. The young grasps the nipple with the side of its mouth. When in danger the mother takes her calf between her fore legs and holds it close to her with her trunk.

With good care, the elephant lives a long time while in captivity. Some authors claim they live one hundred and twenty-five and even one hundred and fifty years, but it is supposed that seventy-five to one hundred years is about the life of the elephant.

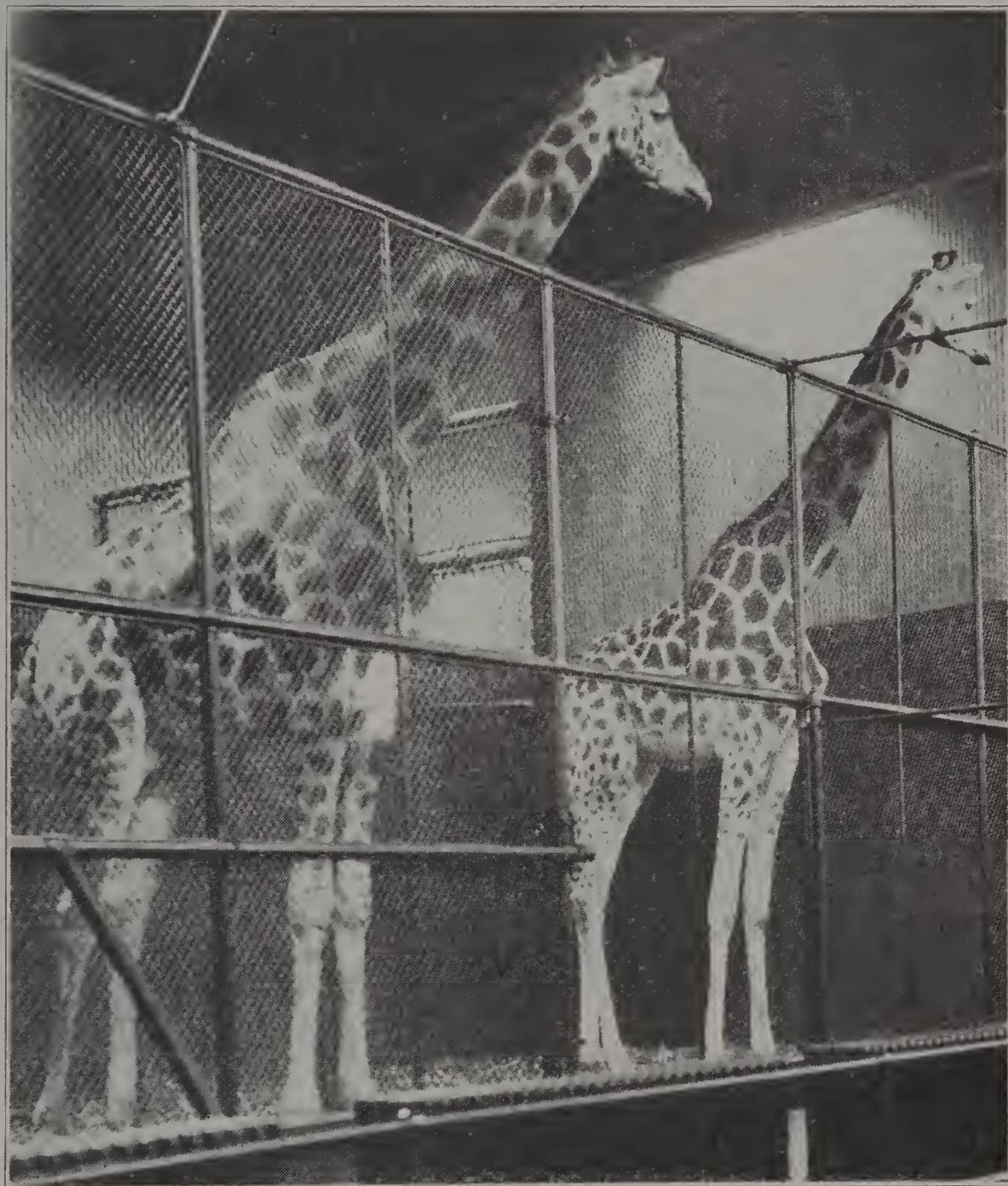
The principal food for elephants in captivity is hay, oats, bran, carrots, and potatoes.

LIL. This good-natured old elephant, is now supposed to be eighty years old. She was imported to this country in 1892, and was purchased by the Zoo in 1913. Previous to that time she had been owned by five different shows. She stands eight feet six

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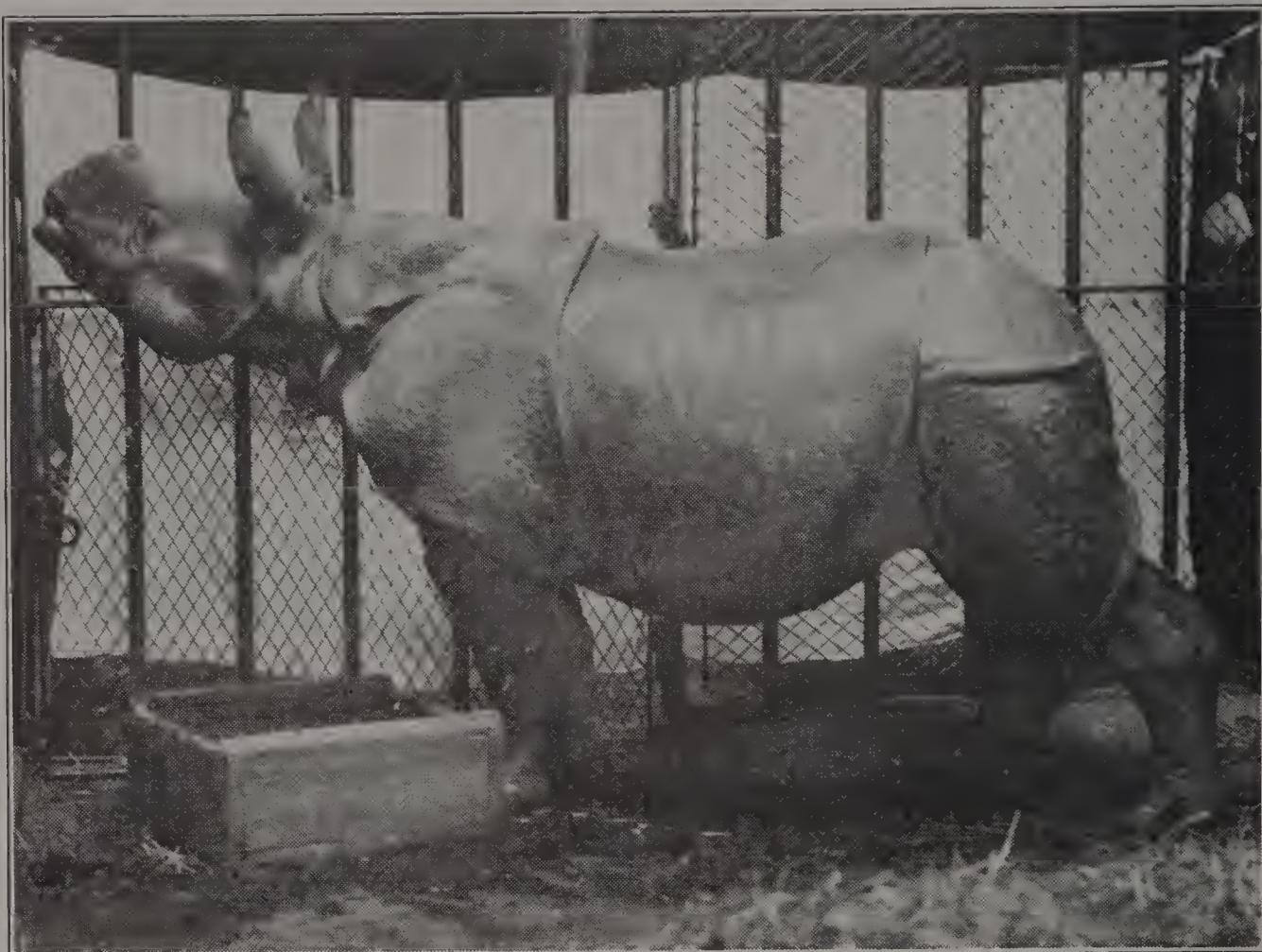
inches in height and weighs seventy-eight hundred pounds. As stated elsewhere, there are two different kinds of elephants: One of these is called the African elephant, which lives in the dense forests of Africa. The other, which is found in India, is known as the Indian elephant. Lil belongs to the latter specie.

NUBIAN GIRAFFE (*Giraffa camelopardalis*). Are the most valuable animals in the collection. The large male arrived in the



Giraffes

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India Rhinoceros

Garden in 1904, and was about two years old at that time. He stands sixteen feet in height, and can reach seventeen and one-half feet. There were three giraffes born in the Garden. The first one lived six days, the second one lived two hours, and the third one born grew up to be a fine specimen. This third was a female and is twelve years old now, and stands thirteen feet in height. When she was eight months old the mother died from fright. Whenever there was a thunder storm, the poor animal would stand in one place and tremble all over. The giraffe is the tallest of all animals. Its enormous stature is due to the extraordinary long neck and legs. It chews its cud as all horned animals do. In its wild state it eats the leaves of the Mimosa; its food in captivity consists of carrots, onions, bread, oats, bran and hay. When walking it has a stately and dignified appearance, but when it trots it looks very ridiculous. Its mode of defense, like that of the horse, consists in kicking with its heels; thus it may defend itself against the lion. Its hind legs are very light and their movements so rapid that the eye can not follow

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them. In early youth the hide of the giraffe is a light red, but it deepens as the animal advances in age until it becomes a yellowish brown in the male and in the female a brown bordering on black. Giraffes never make any vocal noise whatever. They are natives of northern Africa.

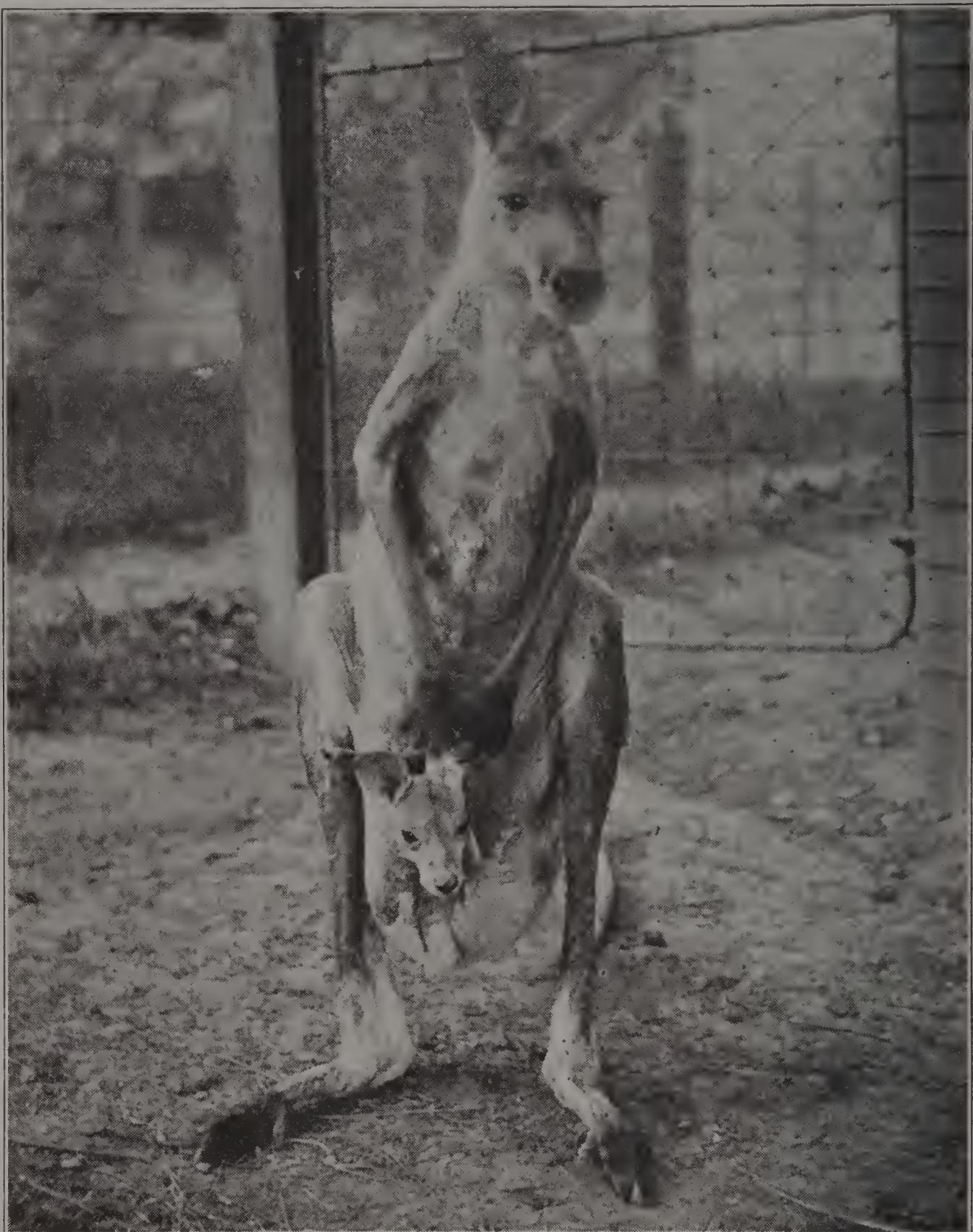
With the discovery of the okapi in the Congo forest a few years ago, naturalists have now decided that the okapi is closely allied to the giraffe.

INDIA RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros unicornis*). Inhabits the plains of north-eastern India. It lives amongst jungles and dense growth of reeds and grass, which attain a height of fifteen feet. Owing to the nature of the country, the India rhinoceros is hunted with the aid of elephants. This specie is now greatly reduced in number. This is the first specimen to arrive in this country in fourteen years. When full grown this specie will stand from five and a half to six feet at the shoulder, and will weigh two tons. When purchased from the Hagenbeck Brothers, April 9th, 1923, this animal was about two and a half years old, and cost \$10,000.00.

THE KANGAROOS stand at the head of the pouched animals, and are natives of Australia. There are many varieties, ranging in size from that of a full-grown man to that of a rabbit. The fore-limbs are very short and the hind ones very long. The long and powerful tail is used as a means of support when sitting erect. When it walks, it rests its fore feet on the ground, bringing its long hind legs outside of them. When pursued it travels rapidly in a series of jumps, sometimes clearing fifteen feet at a bound. The kangaroo is esteemed for its flesh and for its skin, which is better than calfskin. Kangaroos are usually found in small companies conducted under the chaperonage of an old venerable individual. Their food is strictly vegetable. The female produces only one young at a time, which she carries in her pouch — the object of her constant solicitude.

These animals derive their name from the Greek word *Marsupium*, meaning a purse. A pouch is situated on the lower part of the abdomen in the female. The young animal being born, so to speak, prematurely, is in an undeveloped condition, and is

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Kangaroo

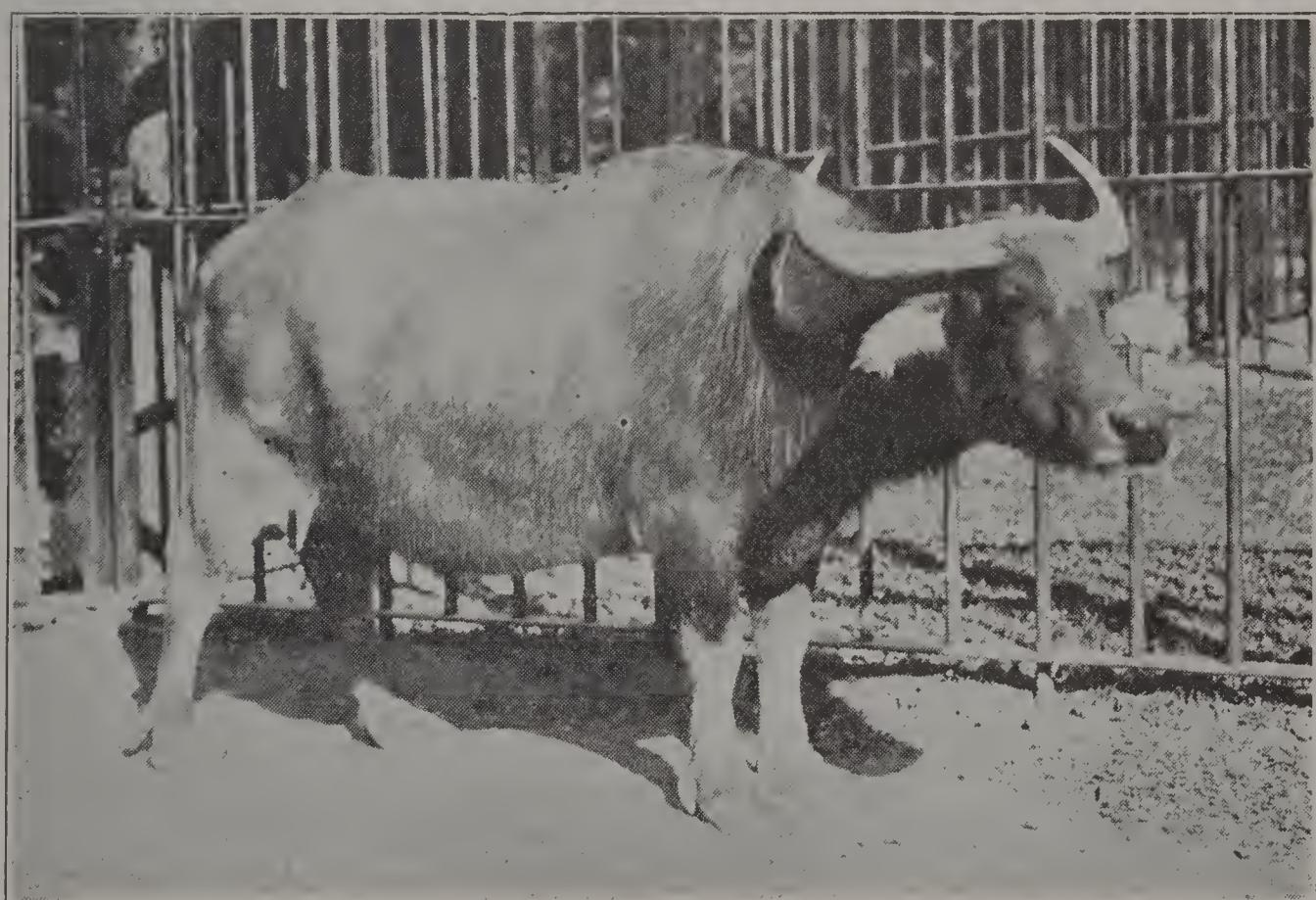
at once placed by the mother in her pouch, where it attaches itself to a nipple. There are several varieties of kangaroos in our collection:

THE GREAT KANGAROO (*Macropus giganteus*), the Red Kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*), the Bennets Wallaby (*Macropus ben-*

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Zebus



Water Buffalo

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netti), the Brush-Tailed Kangaroo (*Petrogale pencilata*), the Black Wallaroo Kangaroo.

The red and the great kangaroos are the largest of all the different varieties of kangaroos. When full grown the males stand nearly six feet.

WATER BUFFALO (*Bubalus carabao*). They inhabit the Philippine Islands and are used as a beast of burden in their own country. There are wild buffaloes still found on the islands.

THE ZEBU (*Bos indicus*). There are a number of different breeds. They inhabit India and some parts of Africa. In the collection will be found a pair of each size. The large variety will weigh from five to six hundred pounds. The little dwarf variety measures thirty-three inches from the ground to the shoulder, and will weigh less than two hundred and fifty pounds.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS (*Hippopotamus amphibius*). It inhabits



Hippopotamus

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Dwarf Donkeys

East Africa, where they are still quite plentiful. These animals are quite inoffensive while undisturbed, but if attacked they unite to repel the invader. They have been known to tear several planks from the sides of a boat and sink it and then kill the hunter. Their hide is very thick, and is chiefly used for whips. The Dutch colonists salt the fat from this animal. When salted it is called Zee-Koe speck or Sea Cow's Bacon. In captivity the hippo feeds on carrots, potatoes, grass, clover, hay, bran, and crushed oats.

Zee-Koe, the 2nd, a young male hippopotamus, was purchased on April 17, 1924.

Maud, the female, was purchased in 1911, when she was about three years old. Her weight at the present time is about 4000 pounds. Quite a few hippopotamuses have bred while in captivity in some of the zoos in this country. There are two species of hippopotamus. A small specimen, found in Liberia, West Africa, weighs about 400 pounds, when full grown.

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Zebra

LLAMA (*Lama glama*). These animals have been used by the natives of Peru in former times as beasts of burden. They have bred several times in the Garden.

THE ALPACA LLAMA (*Lama pacos*). These animals are kept on the large high plains of that country in half wild herds, which are brought together once a year for shearing. Their wool is variable in color, being generally black, and is valuable for certain use in the commercial world.

DWARF DONKEY. These little animals at one time were found wild in various parts of India, and were usually found in herds varying in number from twenty to forty. They average about 29 inches in height, and weigh about 165 pounds. During the summer they are kept at the Pony Track.

ZEBRA (*Equus burchelli chapmani*). Perhaps the handsomest

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and most elegantly marked of all quadrupeds. The zebra is chiefly found in Central Africa. Chapman's zebra differs from Burchell's zebra by its having the legs regularly marked almost down to the hoofs. With few exceptions the zebra is nearly untameable. They breed in confinement, and, as a rule, are long lived in captivity.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR (*Tapirus americanus terrestris*). Stands between the elephant and the hog. It inhabits the South American tropical forests. It is susceptible of domestication. Its color is a dark blackish brown. It keeps near the water and is an excellent diver and swimmer. It breeds in captivity. The young are spotted and have yellow stripes. Its nose resembles the end of an elephant's trunk.

ANTELOPE

THE NYLGHAIE (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*). The nylghau or blue bull of the natives of India is distributed over the penin-



Antelope

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sula from the Himalayas to the south of Mysore, but does not occur in Ceylon. Districts of thin brush with scattered low trees or alternations of scrub and open grassy plains are the usual haunts of this animal, which is rarely seen in thick forest. It is generally met with in mixed herds, but the old bulls are often found apart, though they occasionally associate together.

THE INDIA ANTELOPE (*Antilope cervicapra*). The black buck is confined to India, and is one of the handsomest of the smaller antelopes. The male's horns are long and twisted, spirally. The first year the young are fawn color like the females, but as they grow older they get darker, and finally the upper part of the male's body turns black and the under part is white, giving a striking contrast. These antelopes breed freely in captivity.

AFRICAN OSTRICH (*Struthio camelus*). In the next two divisions will be seen two fine specimens of the ostrich. The ostrich proper is distinguished from the rhea, the emu and the cassowary by having two toes on each foot, also being nearly twice the size of the others, and having the neck bare of feathers. The male ostrich is black and the female is light grey.

Leaving the Herbivora Building by the west door can be seen the Athletic Field and parking space for automobiles.

THE CENTER LAKE

Turning to the right the visitor will arrive at the shores of a large lake which contains a varied collection of swans, geese, ducks, pelicans, cranes, blue heron, gulls, etc.

SWANS. The swan has a long neck. This is because it doesn't dive, yet subsists on aquatic roots, etc. The stroke of his wing is remarkable for its power. It is said that they live to be one hundred years old. Owing to its beauty and grace the swan has been the inspiration of many a rhyme and story. There are in the collection four species of swans.

THE WHISTLING SWAN (*Cygnus musicus*). This is a native of Europe. The shape and the color of its beak, which is slender, without the black tubercle, and which is black at the tip and yellow at the base, distinguishes it from other species.

CINCINNATI ZOO GUIDE



The Center Lake

THE MUTE SWAN (*Cygnus olor*) from Europe.

GESE. Like all water fowl, geese are web-footed, and the legs are set far back, enabling them to better indulge their swimming propensities. This fact, however, makes it more difficult for them to walk; in fact, their movements on the ground are an unmistakable and unsteady wabble. They don't seem to possess much intelligence, and from this fact originates the expression "you are a goose," as applied to some person who has done something foolish. Wild geese, the Canada Goose (*Barnicla canadensis*), the Chinese Goose (*Anser cygnoides*), and the Common Brant (*Bernicla brenta*) are among the collection.

DUCKS. These birds have short legs; the hind toe is separate, and a soft, sensitive skin covers the bill. They have thick plumage, and keep it well oiled, so they can dive without getting wet. The upper feathers are so close and thick on their back as to make them almost waterproof. The water runs off their backs without penetrating to the skin. Among the ducks at the lake are the Muscovy Duck (*C. moschata*) of North

CINCINNATI ZOO GUIDE



Canada Goose



American White Pelican

CINCINNATI ZOO GUIDE



Brown Pelican

America, the Aylsbury Duck of Europe, and the Brown Call Duck (*Anas domesticus*) of Europe.

PELICANS

In the pelicans all the toes are connected by a web. They are found both in the Old World and in the New World, in tropical and temperate regions. They have a large bill, from the lower part of which hangs a large pouch, capable of great extension, serving as a bag to stow away fish when not eaten when caught. It has very regular habits; it starts out on a fishing excursion early in the morning, then flies to land, devours its capture, then sleeps, then goes out fishing again. In the evening, returning, it eats its prey and then goes to roost. This is the regular daily round of the pelican. There are several varieties at the Zoo.

CINCINNATI ZOO GUIDE

THE AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN (*Pelecanus thrachrhynchus*). The most familiar species in America. It is a very beautiful bird, and is rarely seen further east than Cape Hatteras. It is quite common on the Gulf coast.

THE BROWN PELICANS are abundant in Florida, and are widely spread over the swamps and large lakes in that State. Their food in captivity consists entirely of fish.

THE EUROPEAN PELICAN (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*). Found in many parts of Africa and Asia, as well as in Europe. It is characterized by an extremely large pouch, capable of holding nearly a half gallon of water.

HERONS

Like storks and ibises, are generally large, having long necks and tufts of feathers on both sides of the breast and posterior parts of the body. When they fly they double their necks and stretch back their legs. They feed on fish, reptiles, frogs, snails, slugs, and insects. They are often seen standing in the water, watching for prey that may come within reach of their spear-shaped bills.

THE GREAT BLUE HERON (*Ardea herodias*). This is a very familiar bird in the eastern part of the United States. It is also common in South Africa. It has a sharp, conical-shaped bill, with which it pierces its prey. It varies greatly in plumage and measurements.

CRANES. Cranes are found in warm countries. Their migrations are long. They have long, slender legs and plume-like feathers. Visitors to the Zoo are greatly amused by the grotesque appearance of these long-legged birds. The common crane is about four feet in height. There are several species of these birds. The most notable in our collection are the Stanley crane and the sand hill crane.

The cranes, blue herons and pelicans are all taken to the Winter Quarters in winter, but the other birds remain here the entire winter. The ice is kept broken in places for their benefit, and sometimes, when the weather is extremely cold, the keeper throws straw on the island and they stay on that.

CINCINNATI ZOO GUIDE



One of the Refreshment Stands

Going west along the lake, the visitor approaches the Refreshment Stands located at the top of the walk from the main entrance. This completes the entire circuit of the grounds, and it is hoped that with the aid of this guide and information, the visitor has found the tour of the Zoo to be interesting, instructive, and enjoyable.

ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES

The Cincinnati Zoo is the only Zoological Garden in the United States combining high-class entertainment features with its zoological collection. During the summer months, from the latter part of May until the middle of September, the Zoo is open in the evening as well as during the day, and high-class restaurant service and entertainment features are available.

ZOO PAVILION. Enjoyable entertainment programs, consisting of band concerts, grand opera and other similar high-class attractions, are featured at the Zoo Pavilion during the summer.

CINCINNATI ZOO GUIDE



Zoo Pavilion, Restaurant and Opera House

Comfortable chairs have been installed and every convenience is provided for our patrons. The Pavilion and balcony contain 1278 reserved seats, with hundreds of free seats adjoining. Our stage is completely equipped with modern scenic and lighting effects, enabling first class productions to be properly presented. Inclement weather does not interfere with restaurant service or entertainment programs.

RESTAURANT FACILITIES. The Zoo Club House is recognized as one of the best in the country from the standpoint of attractiveness, environment, service and cuisine, and is operated directly under Zoo management. Both table d'hote dinners and a la carte service are featured. Facilities are adequate to accommodate parties up to fourteen hundred in number. A private dining room is available for parties of seventy-five or less.

On the first floor of the Club House, popular priced a la carte service is available, and a self-service cafeteria counter is also operated.

PERGOLA. Tables and chairs are available in the shaded

CINCINNATI ZOO GUIDE



Fountain in Pergola

Pergola just west of the Club House, which basket parties are most welcome to use without charge. If desired, they may augment their basket lunches by purchasing coffee, ice cream, soft drinks, etc. at popular prices.

SUN PARLOR. The Sun Parlor, situated on the edge of the lake, is open every day in the year, and sandwiches, coffee, soft drinks, ice cream, etc. are on sale at popular prices.

REFRESHMENT STANDS. Sanitary refreshment stands are situated at convenient places around the Zoo grounds, and are open for service during the summer months. Only quality products are served.

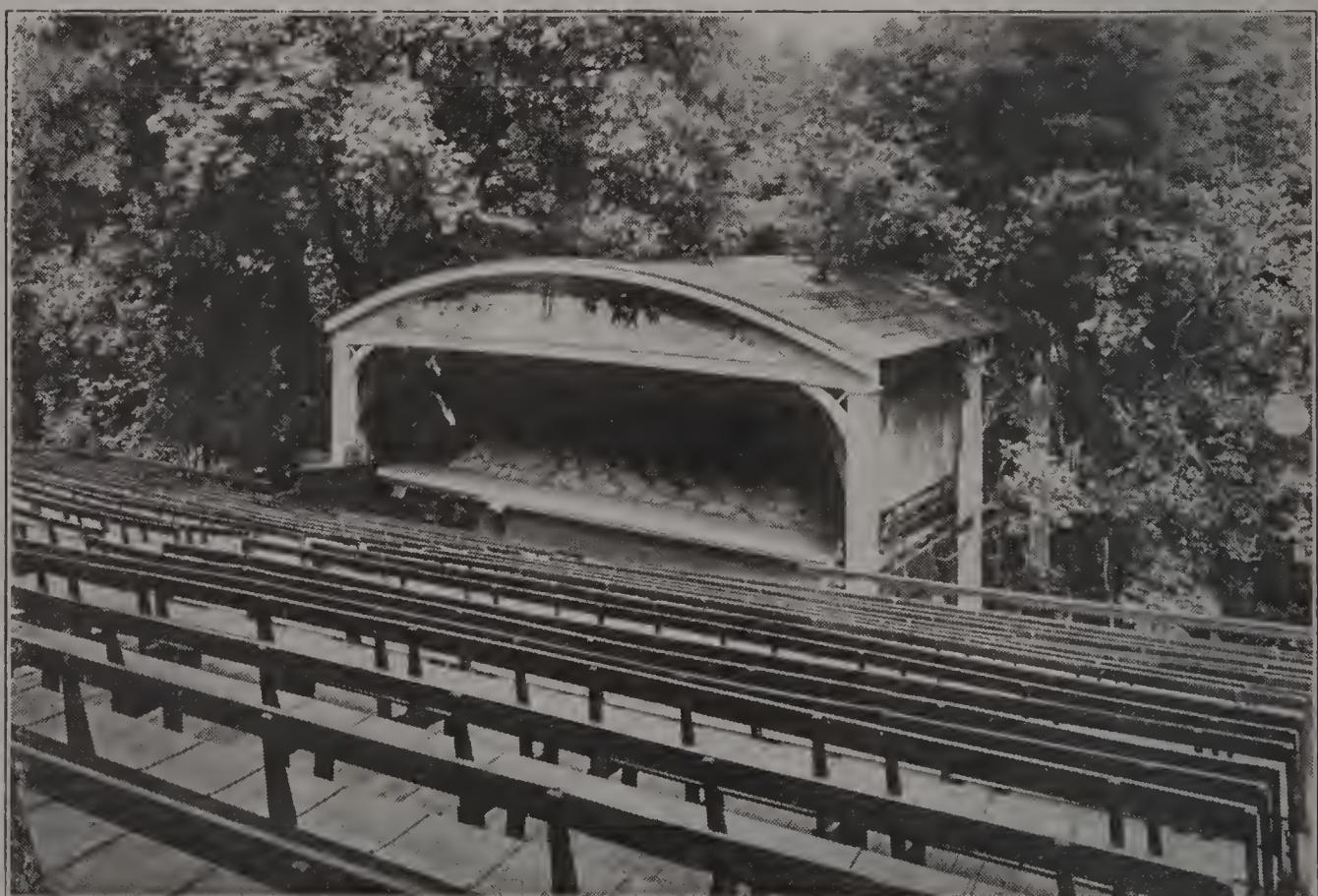
DANCING. The Zoo Dansant, situated northeast of the Club House, is operated each evening from 7.30 to 11.30 P. M. during the summer season as a high-class dance floor. The charge here for dancing is five cents per couple per dance.

A new maple dance floor has also just been installed on the Club House balcony porch, where there is dancing each evening

CINCINNATI ZOO GUIDE



Zoo Dansant



Woodland Ice Rink

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before and after the concerts and opera, as well as during intermission, without charge.

The best dance music available is provided at both of these dance floors, and proper discipline is maintained.

ICE SHOWS. Three ice skating exhibitions are given daily during the summer season, at 3.00, 7.30 and 9.00 P. M., at the beautiful open air Woodland Theatre, situated southeast of the Club House. The best professional skaters in the world are engaged to give these wonderful exhibitions on real ice, and this novel entertainment is enjoyed by practically every one coming to the Zoo.

MERRY-GO-ROUND. One of the largest and most modern merry-go-rounds or carousels in the Middle West, containing "jumping" horses, is situated west of the Carnivora Building near the Pony Track.

PONY TRACK. The Pony Track is situated near the Carnivora Building or Lion House, adjoining the merry-go-round. Here children may ride around the track on real live ponies. Pony carts and phaetons are also provided for those who prefer them.

BASE BALL DIAMOND. An adequate ball diamond, with established base lines, back stop, etc., is kept in good condition for use by outings, picnics, etc.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. The photograph gallery immediately adjoins the Carrousel Building west of the Carnivora Building or Lion House. It is open daily during the summer months, and good photographs at popular prices may be secured while you wait.

SOUVENIR STAND. The souvenir stand is located in the Carnivora Building or Lion House, where souvenirs of the Zoo of all kinds are on sale at popular prices.

FISH POND. An automatic fish pond, where all the thrills of real fishing are provided, is situated directly north of the Club House, and suitable prizes are given for each fish caught, and all who fish make a good catch.

HISTORY OF THE ZOO

1875-1923

Andrew Erkenbrecher will always be known as the founder of the Cincinnati Zoological Garden. From early youth Mr. Erkenbrecher was a lover of birds and animals, and manifested this affection for our furred and feathered friends by keeping a great many bird and animal pets on his farm. A large cage is still exhibited in the Garden which Mr. Erkenbrecher formerly used on his farm in which to keep his birds, and it is still utilized for this purpose. Mr. Erkenbrecher for years previous to the establishment of the Zoo had such an institution in mind, having often spoken of it to Mr. Florence Marmett, Albert Fischer and many others of his business and social associates. Prior to the organization of the Zoological Society, the Society of Acclamation was in existence. It was at a meeting of this society in June, 1873, that the question of a Zoological Garden for Cincinnati was first formally discussed. A letter from Doctor Brehm, the world famous zoologist, gave rise to the discussion which became enthusiastic, and it was resolved to call a meeting for June 30th in the Board of Trade rooms, to which all persons favoring the establishment of a zoo were invited.

At this meeting arrangements were made for the organization of a stock company, and in less than a month afterward a large amount of stock was subscribed and a Board of Directors elected. At first it was thought that Burnet Woods Park would be the proper place for the Zoo, and an effort was made to get the city authorities to grant this park for such purpose, but without success.

The present site was afterward purchased. The original tract of land embraced sixty-seven acres. It cost a great deal of money to grade it, enhance its natural beauty and erect the necessary buildings, but the founders were men of means and spirit, and every obstacle was overcome.

The garden was formally opened to the public on September 18, 1875. But the receipts did not equal the expenses, which were great, involving as they did, not alone the preparation of

CINCINNATI ZOO GUIDE

the grounds, the erection of buildings, and the purchase of birds and animals at the start, but also the maintenance and constant enlargement of the collection and constant improvements of grounds and buildings. And so it was that a large debt began to accumulate. This was liquidated by selling off part of the land not used, for a sub-division.

With renewed hope the Garden was then greatly improved. The animal and bird displays were added to from time to time until the collection in point of variety was equal to any in the world. Then the general financial distress fell on the country, hard times and dark days came again to the Garden, and in 1897 it was found that the debts had accumulated beyond any possibility of their being paid by the Garden, and, after careful consideration, it was decided to place the company in a receiver's hands. This was done on January 22, 1898. The court named as receivers, Hon. Albert Fischer, who had always been a staunch friend and supporter of the Garden since its inception, and Hon. Gustav Tafel. Later Mr. George Hafer was appointed co-receiver when Mr. Tafel became mayor of the city. These gentlemen undertook the difficult affair with only one object in view, namely, to "save the Zoo."

Fortunately, they and others greatly desiring to preserve the Zoo to the city of Cincinnati were able to interest a large number of the most public-spirited citizens of the city, and the large amount of money necessary to satisfy the debts (many debtors and old stockholders proving to be the most lenient) and take the Garden out of the receiver's hands was generously subscribed by these men, who were not looking to their financial advantage but to the main object of preserving the Zoological Garden, making it one of the city's chief attractions, and a pride to all Cincinnatians.

As a result, there was organized in 1899 the Cincinnati Zoological Company, largely through the efforts of the late Mr. L. B. Harrison. The future of the Zoo seemed to be assured and another stroke of good fortune occurred in December 1901, when Mr. W. Kesley Schoepf, president of the Cincinnati Traction Company, which had in that year just leased the local street railway system, perfected plans by which that company

CINCINNATI ZOO GUIDE

secured control of the Zoo through the purchase of the stock of the Cincinnati Zoological Company.

The purchase was not completed until early in 1902, when a new board of directors was elected and an extensive program for improving the Garden was adopted. This included the addition of a large number of animals to the collection, the construction of the new Herbivora Building, which stands near the front of the Garden, being a concrete structure of east Indian type of architecture, surmounted by an imposing dome; several smaller buildings were also erected and about twelve acres of land added to the area of the Garden.

The work was accomplished under the administration of Mr. Edward Goepper, as president, whom Mr. Schoepf induced to undertake this position.

In addition, a new band stand was erected as was also an outdoor auditorium, known as the Woodland Theatre, which was used in the first instance by the Ben Greet Players and was pronounced by Mr. Greet to be the most beautiful spot for dramatic productions that he had ever seen.

The summer entertainment also included concerts every afternoon and evening by the best bands in the United States.

Under the impetus thus given the Zoo Garden increased in popularity and importance and not only retained but increased its reputation throughout the country, and, in fact, throughout the world, and was visited by many more people than ever before, including thousands from out of the city and some who made special trips from abroad to see some of the birds and animals in the collection.

While the Garden continued to grow, the cost of its operation grew enormously, and it became apparent that the Traction Company ought not to continue the operation of the Zoo Garden. Accordingly, a movement was started among the citizens of Cincinnati to purchase the Zoo. The work of preserving the Zoo started with the passage by Council of an ordinance authorizing the mayor to appoint a committee of five citizens. Mayor Spiegel appointed August Herrmann, Andreas E. Burkhardt, George W. Weedon, Samuel R. Meyer and Alfred Mack. The committee was organized on February 22, 1915, with August Herrmann as chairman and Andreas E.

CINCINNATI ZOO GUIDE

Burkhardt as vice-chairman and Alfred Mack as secretary.

A Ladies' Auxiliary Committee was also organized, of which Mrs. Robert Ralston Jones was chairman. The Committee received a proposition from Mrs. Charles P. Taft and Mrs. Mary M. Emery in October, 1916, who agreed that each one of them would pay \$125,000.00 toward the purchase of the Zoo, providing a like amount of \$125,000.00 should be raised by the public, this public subscription to be used to make permanent improvements. The original value placed on the Zoo by the Traction Company was \$375,000.00, but that company agreed to reduce the selling price by \$125,000.00 if this deal was consummated.

The plan was perfected and the operation of the Garden was assumed by Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Emery as of October 1, 1916, and the new plan was put into effect by the organization of the Cincinnati Zoological Park Association, which was organized and assumed the active operation of the Garden on May 1, 1917.

Mr. Charles P. Taft was elected the president of the Association; Mr. Charles J. Livingood, representing Mrs. Emery, vice-president; Mr. C. H. Rembold, treasurer, and Mr. Charles G. Miller, secretary and business manager, while Mr. Sol A. Stephan was retained as general manager. The trustees elected were: Mr. Charles P. Taft, Mr. Charles J. Livingood, Mr. C. H. Rembold, the mayor of the city, *ex-officio*, Mr. August Herrmann, Mr. Alfred Mack and Mr. Walter A. Draper.

Another stipulation under the new agreement was that Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Emery would each pay one-half of any deficit from operation for a period of five years. During the first two years of this agreement a deficit was paid, but since that time the Zoo has been self-sustaining. While the original agreement to meet deficits expired December 31, 1921, it has been renewed from year to year since that time.

The Association is incorporated as "a corporation not for profit," and, therefore, can pay no dividends. Should any profit be made over and above operating expenses it must go into improvements, animals, etc. Since the new owners of the Garden assumed control the \$125,000.00 improvement fund has been expended in constructing a complete auditorium out of the former band stand, in extending the Club House and Restaurant,

CINCINNATI ZOO GUIDE

in building a new Dance Hall, new Refreshment Stands, Comfort Stations, purchasing additional animals, and other needed improvements about the grounds.

A close relation has also been established between the Zoo and the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, and grand opera has been produced by a first-class company organized by the Zoo, with a full orchestra of forty players from the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, the performances of which have been wonderfully successful from an artistic and an attendance point of view. The Zoo has also taken over the operation of the Club House and Restaurant, feeling that it could be made more attractive and satisfactory than by being conducted by a concessionaire as heretofore.



A suspicious looking bottle — but it contains milk

CINCINNATI ZOO GUIDE



*Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*)*



*Sable Antelope (*Hippotragus niger*)*

They inhabit the mountains of Rorom, Norway. In March, 1924 the Garden purchased five young Reindeer, the first specimens shown in the collection. In their wild state they live on mosses, lichens, twigs and wild berries. Unlike most deer, the females have antlers as well as the males.

The handsomest of all the numerous species of African Antelope. They are becoming scarce. The range of the Sable Antelope extends from the northern district of the Transvaal to German East Africa.

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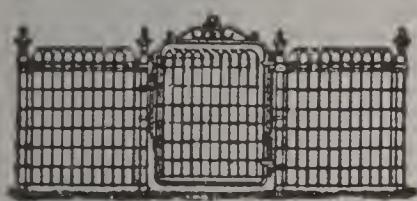


Mother and Baby Giraffe. Born at the Cincinnati Zoo on Sept. 10, 1910. It has now grown up to be a fine specimen and stands fourteen feet in height

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Tug-o-War



Wire Fence



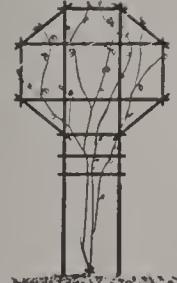
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A view showing autos parked inside the Zoo

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One of the many Flower Beds in the Zoo. Lake in the background

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Asking the stork for a baby brother

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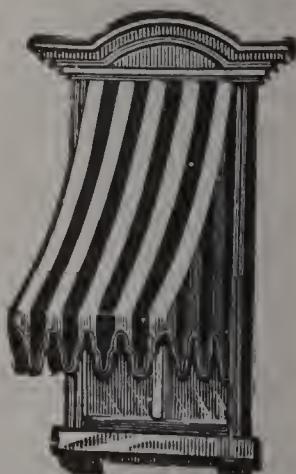
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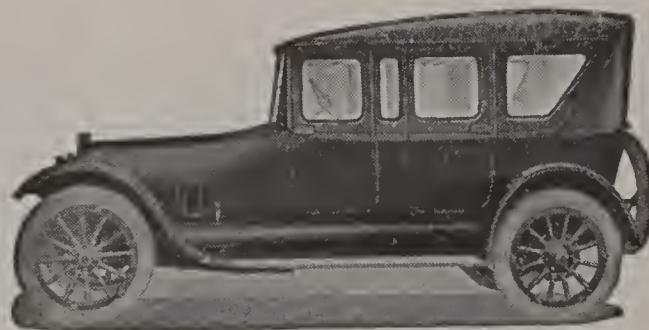
GERMANY

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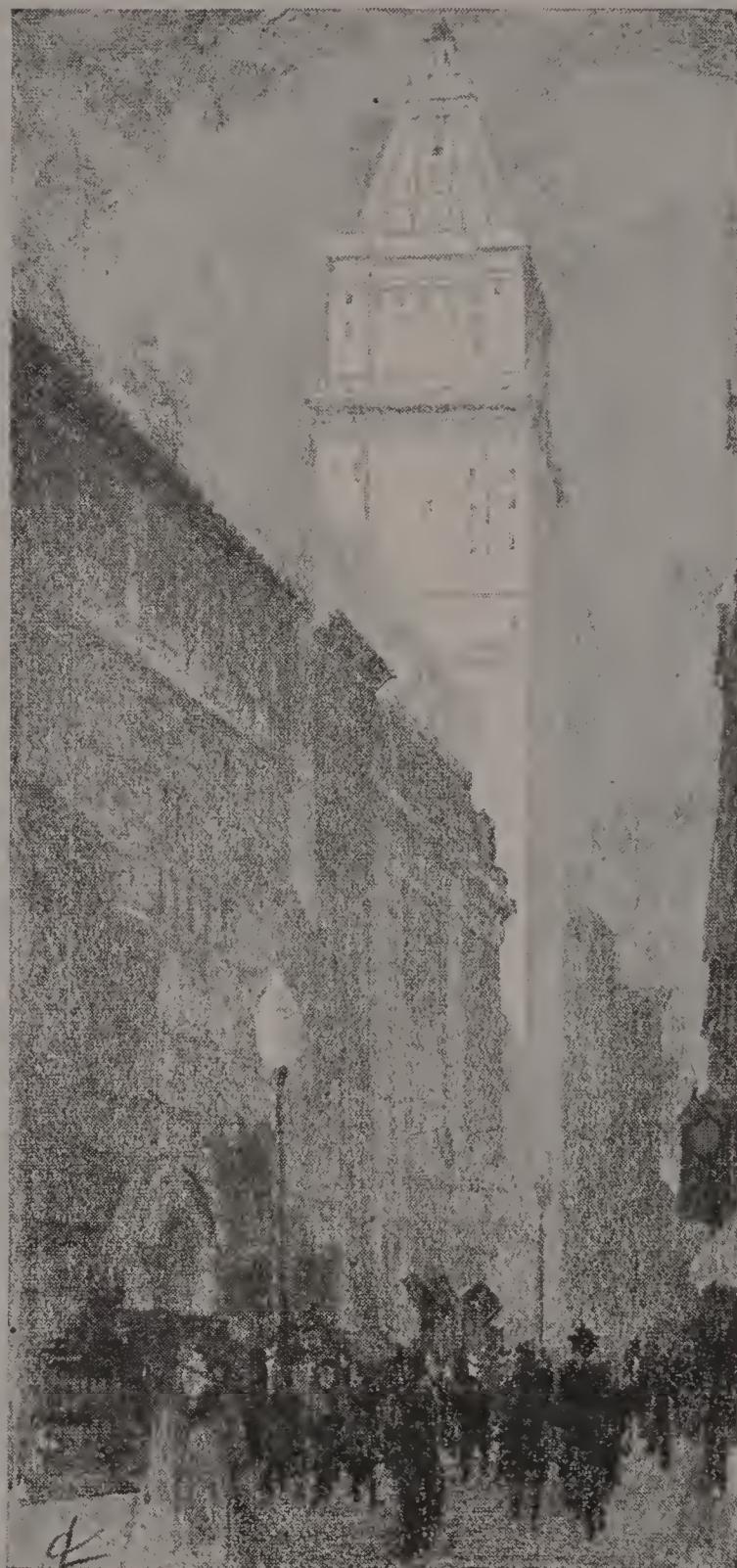
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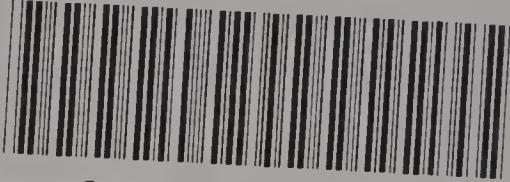
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